ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. III NEW YORK, MARCH 28, 1917 No. 29

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WAR SUPPLIES OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

The question of drug and chemical supplies to meet the exigencies of war is viewed without apprehension by the trade. Leading manufacturers and jobbers are confident that all reasonable demands can be met. While it is not known how fully prepared the Army and Navy Departments may be in respect to hospital needs, it is presumed that supplies are equal to normal uses at least. Bids have recently been opened for certain products of which abnormal quantities will be needed in case of war and the requisitions were promptly honored by the successful bidders and the orders filled without causing even a ripple in market conditions.

It is the general opinion that the situation in the drug and chemical trades would be improved by a state of war. Conditions could not be worse than they are at present, anyhow. With the loss of ships bringing large consignments of cinchona bark, opium and crude drugs of various descriptions and stocks in this country growing rapidly less, the import situation, already serious because of embargoes and restrictions abroad, is becoming more and more acute.

By keeping open the Atlantic lanes by use of warships and convoying merchant vessels from England, France and Holland, the United States government will make conditions easier for importers and manufacturers, and thereby make certain that the supplies of narcotics and other necessary drugs are ample for the army and navy hospitals. There is opium to be had, but no vessels to bring it; American-owned cinchona bark is at Amsterdam awaiting shipment to manufacturers of quinine in this country who guarantee to fill all reasonable orders if the raw material can be delivered.

Safe convoy would mean so much to United States industries that manufacturers are almost unanimous in the opinion that the increased supplies would mean lower prices. It is not believed that war demands would make such serious inroads in spot stocks as to affect the market unless some unexpected situation arose not now anticipated. With improvement in railroad freight conditions, more efficiency in handling cars at the great New York terminals, there would be better control of prices, less violent fluctuations, because the supplies could be kept more nearly equal to the demands. Start the ships coming, Mr. President! Let the railroad managers increase the efficiency at the great terminals and ample supplies will be guaranteed.

THE SITUATION IN CAMPHOR

The price for camphor recently announced by Japanese refiners is believed by many conservative importers to be higher than is warranted by the conditions. The output will be larger this year because of the increased demand expected from the United States. If the amount allotted by the Japan Monopoly Bureau for export to foreign countries is sufficient to meet the needs of celluloid manufacturers and other consumers in the United States it is probable that under the law of supply and demand prices will be easier.

However, the speculative element is always with us and there is a probability that the available supply will be reduced by purchases made with a view to enhancing the price and reaping unreasonable profits before the close of the year when some manufacturers may find their supplies short of their requirements. If consumers rush into the market with large orders to ensure themselves ample stocks, they will strengthen the position of Japanese refiners, probably cause another increase in the price and furnish the speculators with just the information they want—the amount of camphor needed by American manufacturers. It is wise, therefore, to play the game with care and judgment, not becoming alarmed over rumors of high prices and not being too confident of a break in the market. When the April allotment is made by the Japan Monopoly Bureau the statistical position of the market will be better understood. Moreover, get your quotations from more than one source.

TAXES TO MEET WAR EXPENSES

Owing to the vast sums that must be raised for war purposes much disappointment is felt over the appointment of a tariff commission composed mainly of men opposed to a protective tariff. In lieu of taxes on imports, it is pointed out, that in the event of hostilities largely increased internal taxation will have to be placed wherever possible. It is already planned, it is rumored, to lower the income tax exemption in the case of single men to $1,000 and in the case of married men to $1,500 and there is some talk in Washington that the stamp taxes provided for in the law of October 22, 1914, recently repealed, should be reimposed. It is estimated that any war at all will necessitate the raising of $500,000,000 annually in addition to the ordinary revenue.

There is a variance of opinion as to what action the Republicans of the Senate will take with respect to the recess appointments made by President Wilson. It was at first announced that when Congress convenes for the new session on April 2d, a fight would be waged on the President's nominees and confirmation refused. Now it is understood that the Republicans will raise no voice against the appointments but trust to the early death of the commission. It requires funds to maintain a Tariff Commission and so it is possible that a neglectful Republican Congress two years hence may fail to put up the money to continue the work of a Board that in the meantime may prove itself incapable.

ANNOUNCES NEW CHEMICAL DISCOVERY

Professor John E. Bucher of Brown University told the Institute of Chemical Engineers recently about his discovery of a process for the fixation of nitrogen which does not require electrical power. The efforts to obtain nitrogen from the air by bringing it into chemical combination for use in the production of fertilizers, explosives and dyestuffs, have called for large expenditures for electric power, and Prof. Bucher's discovery promises a chemical revolution and comes at a time when the United States government is in need of nitrogen supplies and is considering plans for an electric power plant which would perhaps require the expenditure of $20,000,000.

Prof Bucher described his process briefly in these words:

"Nitrogen will combine with an alkali and carbon in the presence of iron as a catalyst and produce cyanide. When soda ash is mixed with powdered iron or iron ore—either will do, it is said—and powdered coke and the mixture is heated in a furnace, and air is run through the furnace, the result is cyanide of soda with the iron uncombined. The iron acts as a chemical parson to combine the nitrogen of the air with the soda and the coke. No electric power is needed, no heavy outlay, no costly materials."

Perhaps Prof. Bucher has found the way to make the United States independent of the Chilian nitrates now used in making ammunition, the sole supply for the world. The government may find it worth while to spend part of that $20,000,000 in experimentation in line with Prof. Bucher's discovery.

ARE YOU READY FOR THE CALL TO ARMS?

It is a very general belief that the United States will be at war with Germany in April. The preparations are being pushed with celerity and the drug and chemical industries of the country are being mobilized for supplies. The Council of National Defense has organized a committee on the standardization of drugs, surgical supplies and equipment necessary to outfitting the American Red Cross, the hospital corps, and other organizations which look after the welfare of the wounded. The Council will call together in a short time all manufacturers in order to form plans by which war supplies may be issued with the least possible delay.

Are you ready? The call will come suddenly and you must respond without an hour's delay. Quick, decisive action will be demanded of all. The American navy may be in the conflict within thirty days. The officers and sailors must not suffer for lack of supplies, equipment or hospital necessities. Will you be at your post to see that drugs, chemicals and hospital supplies are promptly moved? Your efficient help at home will count immensely in the titanic struggle.

The drug and chemical trades must necessarily take a large part in the war. Next to the manufacture of arms and munitions the country needs you more than any other industrial workers. We believe you are ready and that the nation will have reason to be proud of the sacrifices you will make to meet the crisis.

An important addition to the potash supply of the United States comes with the development of a new field of production at Searles Marsh, in the extreme northwest section of San Bernardino County, California, not far from the famous Death Valley country. Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, is in receipt of information announcing that a large modern potash plant has just been completed by the Pacific Coast Borax and the Solvay Process companies, and that operations will be begun about the first of the month. It is estimated that the output will be about one thousand tons per month of muriate of potash, 80 per cent or better pure potash. A new process for the refinement of the raw product has been solved by the two companies, and is reported to be successful.

Consul Henry P. Starrett reporting from Mombasa in British East Africa states that there is a large deposit of raw crystalline soda at Lake Magadi in the southern part of the British protectorate near the frontier of German East Africa. This lake has an area of approximately 304 square miles and contains from 50,000,000 to 200,000,000 tons of sesquicarbonate of soda. A British company has a lease of the property and expects to ship about 80,000 tons annually after the war.

JAPANESE CAMPHOR PRICES WATCHED CLOSELY BY CELLULOID COMPANIES

Trade Eagerly Awaiting April Allotment of Crude Camphor by the Japanese Monopoly Bureau—Warning Against Speculators in New York Market

Celluloid manufacturers and other users of refined camphor are watching the market with unusual interest owing to the recent announcement that Japanese refiners are holding out for 80c@81c per pound c. i. f. and war risk New York in bond. The Japanese anticipate a bull movement because of reports sent from the United States that the celluloid industry is rapidly developing and that in case of war with Germany there would be an increased demand for camphor in this country. The prediction made in January last that the price made by Japanese refiners would probably be $1 to $1.25 per pound, c. i. f., New York, also stimulated the trade in Japan to ask a higher price, but quotations are still far below the prediction.

New York importers of refined camphor vary greatly in their views of conditions. Agents for a well-known Japanese house who are said to have received orders in 1916 for 50,000 cases refuse to comment on the situation. The New York representatives of another Japanese firm are urging their customers not to take on further quantities until prices have had time to be adjusted to reasonable levels, on the ground that a rush of heavy orders would furnish speculators with trade information as to requirements and lead them to buy up available supplies at once, thus strengthening the position of Japanese manufacturers, and also enabling the speculators to unload later at excessively high prices.

Two years ago the camphor market was stagnant and offers were freely made from Japan at 38½c, c. i. f., New York, or 43½c duty paid. Stocks in New York and London were then very heavy. The Japanese Monopoly Bureau then advanced the price of crude camphor from 135 shillings per hundredweight to 140 shillings. American refiners then advanced their prices. Later in the spring of 1915 manufacturers of celluloid discovered that the demand for camphor had been increasing so rapidly that the large stocks of spot camphor at New York had been cleaned up and it was necessary to import some 10,000 cases from London to meet the necessities of the celluloid companies. Prices then rose steadily and 85 cents was the nominal quotation in the latter part of 1916.

The allotment of crude camphor by the Japanese Monopoly Bureau is made on April 1st, each year. In a few days the result of this year's allotment will be known in New York and the situation can be analyzed with greater confidence as to future prices. There is a possibility that the price of crude camphor will be materially advanced by the Japanese Monopoly Bureau, although it is known that Chinese and Japanese labor has been sent to the producing districts to increase the output of crude camphor in anticipation of the great demand expected from the United States. A leading New York firm who have been conservative buyers say of the market for refined camphor:

"Present signs indicate that the fictitious prices asked today for Japanese refined camphor cannot be sustained, and neither war nor peace can maintain refined camphor at 80c to 81c per pound c. i. f. and war risk New York in bond.

"While we do not profess to guarantee the market one way or the other, anyone familiar with camphor will know that it is rather an uncertain time to take on any further quantities until prices have had time to be adjusted to reasonable levels, and unless some of the celluloid manufacturers put 'shock absorbers' under today's market in the form of big buying orders, thereby strengthening the position in Japan, nothing can prevent a big drop in prices in the near future.

"Due to the sudden demand and active speculation last year, prices were carried beyond all reasonable levels and this has induced the Japanese refiners to prepare for a similar bull movement in 1917 and anticipating the big demand from this country an enormous lot of Japanese and Chinese labor has been sent to the producing districts to increase the output of the raw material, and this year more camphor will be produced than in any previous year, the logical result of which must be a drop in prices."

The allotments to Japanese refiners during the last two years were as follows:

1915—1,881,000 kin "B" grade, 3,376,800 kin "BB" grade, total 5,257,800 kin. 1916—2,800,000 kin "B" grade, 1,350,000 kin "BB" grade, total 4,150,000 kin.

The annual production of crude camphor in Formosa is 10,000,000 kin, equal to 13,228,000 pounds which is allotted as follows:

6,614,000 pounds for Export to Foreign Countries.
5,291,200 pounds for Japanese Refiners.
1,322,800 pounds for Celluloid Manufacturers in Japan.

In 1916 American refiners were obliged to buy refined camphor to meet the American demand when it was discovered that the amount of crude camphor was not sufficient to fill orders for the refined. The allotment in April will be watched with interest.

GERMAN CONTROL OF CHILIAN NITRATE

N. H. Milliken, president of the American Society of Chile, has come to the United States to give information to the government concerning the activities of the Germans to control the output of Chilian nitrate in case of war.

According to statements attributed to Mr. Milliken these agents have so arranged it that "the moment war is declared between the United States and Germany the output of the German (controlled) fields will be destroyed rather than sent to the United States." Arrangements have also been made by the Germans, Mr. Milliken is quoted as saying, to buy up the native fields, which together with the German holdings, are said to represent most of the product not controlled by English capital.

Representative members of the trade here express no fear of a shortage in the supply of nitrate for this country, with the beginning of actual hostilities between it and Germany. It is pointed out that for one thing extensive nitrate bearing lands owned by the Government of Chile are now being advertised to be sold at public auction in April and later months. These fields have an estimated producing power of over 70,000,000 metric quintals, equivalent to more than 15,750,000,000 pounds. Moreover it is not believed probable that German interests, which are said to control less than one quarter of the nitrate deposits now being worked, can extend their influence sufficiently to affect native production adversely to the interests of this country.

George L. Duval of New York said: "There is a considerable German interest in the industry—representing, I should say, less than 15 per cent of the whole—but this, as far as shipments are concerned, has been paralyzed for more than a year past, and the Chilean, British and other foreign interests have been able to meet the increased demand without difficulty. The Germans continue to produce nitrate, however, and store it on the Pampas (as the territory is called where the nitrate is elaborated) in the belief and expectation of a very large demand for agricultural purposes as soon as the war is concluded. Tonnage is scarce and rates of freight are enormously high. So long, however, as the United States and the Allies can keep the lane of commerce open for shipments from Chile there need be no fear but that our requirements will be fully supplied."

ATTAR OF ROSE GROWING SCARCE

Stocks of attar of rose are steadily diminishing and prices are rising. Until quite recently preferred business has been in receipt of concessions from regular market quotations, but the present range of $15 and $18 an ounce is, in most instances, now strictly adhered to. Arrivals of the oil are now and then noted but the quantities are so small as not to have even a temporary effect in relieving the shortage. Under present conditions with Bulgaria the principal producing country shut off from the outside world, a steady advance in quotations is predicted. Stocks seized in transit upon Bulgaria's entrance into the war, are, for the most part, still held by the Entente Powers.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES SOLD IN CHINA MUST BEAR CAREFULLY WRITTEN LABELS

Credits Up to 60 Days Allowed by Foreign Import Houses—Article Must be Protected by Registered Trade-Mark—Import Duty

In the bulletin recently issued by the Department of Commerce concerning the opportunity in China to develop trade in proprietary medicines, it is stated there are now as many as six American and English patent-medicine houses and one Japanese house established in China. These either have headquarters in Shanghai, with branch organizations extending all over the country, or send out traveling representatives who cover the field thoroughly by periodic trips. These houses and a few others working on a small scale are all engaged in the sale of their own brands and are not open for any proposal for the sale of other medicines.

However, some patent-medicine houses that have no organizations of their own in the field do a thriving business through old established houses in the general import business that have special departments under the management of experts for handling special lines. Several of these firms are particularly well fitted to care for the patent-drug trade because of their large organizations extending all over China, and, in some cases penetrating to hitherto almost inaccessible points in the interior. The efficiency of these foreign agents is materially enhanced by having patent-medicine departments under the management of men thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the trade both in Western and Oriental countries.

Although the spoken language is entirely different in various sections of China, there is but one written language for all China and this is understood throughout the country. This fact can not be too strongly emphasized, as the general impression among American manufacturers seems to be that differences in dialects constitute an insurmountable barrier to a widespread advertising campaign.

For translations none but the very best Chinese experts, who realize the importance of addressing the masses in a popular yet dignified style, should be employed. Failure to have translations prepared by trained men has frequently resulted in errors which caused the advertising house to be held up to ridicule, thus entirely defeating the purpose of the advertisement. The translation of patent-medicine literature, whether for labels, wrappers, circulars, or general advertising matter, can only be done efficiently by Chinese specialists trained in this kind of work, who know what to emphasize and what to avoid, under the supervision of foreigners who are thoroughly familiar with the requirements of each case.

The advantage of stocking the goods first in leading drug stores in approximately 80 of China's natural distributing centers lies in being able immediately to meet the demand that will have been created by advertising. Much valuable time, energy, and money can be thrown away by merely waiting for sample orders to come in to the import house instead of having already met the anticipated demand.

In filling orders from these drug stores, which might be said to be of comparatively sound financial standing, for normal requirements credits up to 60 days are usually allowed by the foreign import house handling the agency. In rare instances the Chinese stores order direct from manufacturers, but unless the manufacturer has a representative on the ground to assist in settling all questions that might arise it is not to the advantage of either the American shipper or the Chinese dealer to attempt direct trade.

Before advertising or pushing any article it should be fully protected by registered trade-mark. Further, all articles should be submitted to a good Chinese scholar for selection of the Chinese characters to be used in forming various names, as each Chinese character has a name, a meaning, and a pronunciation so that when used collectively to form a name a combination of characters may sometimes have a very ridiculous or vulgar meaning, which would prevent the articles from receiving their due recognition.

The import duty on both medicine and advertising matter is 5 per cent ad valorem, to which 5 per cent of the duty so levied is added for conservancy and wharfage dues, making a total effective duty of 5¼ per cent. There are no other restrictions upon publicity or sales in China.

A list of drug stores, dealers, and importers of patent and other medicines in Shanghai may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district and co-operative offices by reference to file 82090.

JAPAN'S EXPORTS OF CAMPHOR OIL TO U. S.

Among the exports of various commodities from Japan to this country invoiced at the American Consulate at Kobe in 1916 with few exceptions the greatest percentage of increase, as shown by comparison with the figures for the preceding year, is found in connection with shipments of oils, as indicated by the following table:

	1916.	1915.
Camphor oil waste, lbs.	3,573,254	2,937,912
Castor, gals	210,670	.....
Cocoanut, lbs.	2,910,835	330,902
Cottonseed, lbs.	3,430,400	76,220
Fish, gals.	1,374,330	10,000
Peanut, gals.	1,457,974	.....
Rapeseed, gals.	483,000	104,088
Soya bean, lbs.	72,417,616	12,065,830

The enlarged exports of camphor oil are accounted for mainly by the increased consumption of it in this country in the manufacture of safrol to make up for the deficiency in American supplies of the latter commodity, caused by the cutting off of imports from Germany.

Kobe, which exported no castor oil to this country in 1915, sent us 210,670 gallons last year, which is explained by the scarcity of American-made oil as a result of curtailment of castor bean shipments from the Far East.

The gain in the Japanese cocoanut oil shipments was the result of the necessity forced on American consumers, notwithstanding the greatly increased home production of that commodity, to seek other sources of supply to replace those lost by the British embargo on exports from Ceylon and Colombo.

One of the most remarkable items in the above table is the increase of over 500 per cent in exports of soya bean oil from Kobe to this country last year compared with those made in 1915. This was attributable to a heavier demand for bean oil from American consumers than was ever before known. Stocks of soya bean oil in American markets are in a state of depletion, approaching exhaustion, and there is said still to be a large unsatisfied demand which has impelled consumers to recently pay prices for spot stock that are four to four and a half cents a pound higher than those prevailing here a year ago.

USE OF OSAGE ORANGE WOOD FOR DYES

The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., maintained by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Wisconsin, developed new by-products during the year. Co-operation with an American manufacturer of dyes in further establishing the use of osage orange was vigorously pushed during the year. This wood is now being commercially used for the manufacture of dyes, the total annual production being worth $750,000. Carloads of osage orange wood are now being shipped from Oklahoma to Eastern extract plants.

With a view to discovering possible new uses for wood distillation products as a provision against the slump in this industry which seems pending upon the cessation of the present war, experiments were started to produce solvents from crude acetone oils. These studies have succeeded in producing on a laboratory scale some water-white solvents which have given excellent results in dissolving 12 of the most important gums used in the lacquer and varnish industry.

The Merchants Association of New York has adopted resolutions protesting against the divulgence of any statement of fact filed by a private firm with any department of the Government. The action was based on the report of a committee which investigated the publication of statistics and statements showing the production and importation of dye and coloring materials.

FUTURE OF BRITISH DYE INDUSTRY DISCUSSED BY BRADFORD MANUFACTURER

Milton S. Sharp Says Color Makers Must Be Guaranteed Supply of Benzol at Reasonable Price—England's Strength In Dyed Textiles

(*Special Correspondence*)

LONDON, March 5—The outstanding event of the week so far as the chemical industry is concerned, was a speech of Milton S. Sharp, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd. Mr. Sharp's address consisted mainly of a review of the progress and present position of the aniline dye industry in this country, and to the consideration of after-war conditions. The saving effected by the Dyers' Association by forward buying, as compared with the market prices of to-day, amounted in the two years 1915 and 1916 to no less than £1,000,000, he said. The volume of business was enormously greater during the last twelve months than in 1915, and as no less than 75 per cent of the production was for export, the maintenance of exchange received substantial assistance. The dividend was at the rate of 15 per cent.

The chairman referred to the close relationship between aniline dyes and high explosives, and to the fact that the complete establishment of the aniline dye industry in this country is essential, not only to commercial, but to national safety.

The chairman went on to say that with the exception of America, Great Britain is at the moment the only serious producer of dyed textiles for export and the abounding prosperity of the American people enables them to consume practically the whole of their production. It followed therefore that neutral markets are at present bound to take the limited range of colors Britain can offer, greatly to Britain's temporary profit as it is more economical to handle 50 shades as compared with six or eight times that number. "But immediately the war is over," he said, "we must be in a position to offer the widest range of colors, otherwise our position will become serious by placing a great volume of our export trade in jeopardy."

Towards the conclusion of his remarks the chairman said there was one point vitally important to the prosperity of the aniline industry which he hoped would receive the immediate and special attention of the Government; that is the need of securing for the trade an ample supply of benzol at a price which would enable colors to be manufactured as cheaply as in Germany. When he was in Germany immediately before the outbreak of war, he gathered that benzol was supplied to the color makers by the cartel controlling it (in which he believed the color makers were largely interested) at about the cost of production, the cartel making its profit by the sale of the balance for motor traction. One danger facing the aniline color industry in this country lay in the probability that the great petrol companies, which have an aggregate capital of over £200,000,000 (nearly half of which is held by British companies) will buy up the whole or the greater part of the benzol produced in this country in order to prevent or control its competition with petrol. They could well afford to do so at a price which would make it quite prohibitive for color making. Today benzol is absolutely controlled by the Government, and in the national interests, Mr. Sharp said, such control should not be reliquished before the fullest safeguards to the dye-making industry have been firmly established.

SMALL NITRATE PLANTS RECOMMENDED

Frederick Darlington, an electrical engineer, writing on the necessity of making the United States independent of Chile for its nitrates, says:

"The electrical processes for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, though simple in principle, require a high degree of special technical knowledge for their successful application. These processes were developed in Europe—in Germany and Norway, mainly—and are not familiar to Americans, with the exception of the representatives of foreign concerns and a few American firms who are keeping their knowledge secret. General information, of course, exists here, but details of construction, apparatus, power supply, costs, production and other data that must be known before a successful plant can be built are not available to every American who is anxious to obtain them.

"It is self-evident that the United States, possessing as it does a ready market for nitrogen compounds for fertilizer, dyes, acids, etc., needing vastly increased facilities for the production of explosives in time of war, and wasting large amounts of the vital element, power, should place in the hands of its business men and engineers the necessary information on the electrical fixation of nitrogen.

"And this the Government could do without going to the expense of building a huge hydro-electric plant of its own by establishing small quickly built, and comparatively inexpensive plants at several points where surplus power is available. These plants would supply the Government with its nitrates in normal times; they would be experimental stations where the several electric processes could be investigated and from whence complete information regarding them could be disseminated; and they would form training schools for engineers who would go forth and create a new industry for the United States."

AMERICANS BUYING COCHINEAL DIRECT

Trade Center Changes from London to Barcelona and Marseilles—Prices for 1916 Crop

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27—A report on the cochineal crop of Canary Island for 1916, says:

The second and final gathering of Canary Island cochineal, just ended, confirms the forecast made May 20th (see *Commerce Reports* for June 27, 1916) of a more than average crop of decidedly improved quality. Dealers now report a yield of approximately 330,000 kilos (727,500 pounds), with a very large proportion of the grade known to the trade as "cochinilla plateada fina superior." This is top quality Canary Island cochineal, and is now being quoted at 450 pesetas per 100 kilos (equivalent, at exchange of $0.208, to $42.45 per 100 pounds) free on board at either Cadiz or Barcelona. Second-grade cochineal, classed as "cochinilla madres, negras superior," is now quoted at 440 pesetas ($41.50) per 100 pounds.

The third and lowest grade of Canary cochineal, known as "cochinilla inferior," brings 380 pesetas ($35.85) per 100 pounds. This third grade constitutes the crop of young or badly developed (sometimes diseased) specimens of the cochineal parasite (the dried body of the female parasite being the cochineal seeds of commerce). This low-grade cochineal also contains certain quantities of sand. With the difficult shipment and the greatly increased freights, it might be wiser for American importers to avoid this inferior cochineal. Also it would seem wiser for American buyers to demand samples and to specify the grade wanted by the actual trade names, instead of simply ordering "cochineal."

Previous to this year the bulk of Canary cochineal found its way to the American market via London, but war conditions now make this method difficult, if not impossible. London, formerly the center of distribution for cochineal, is buying little of the 1916 crop, whereas Barcelona and Marseilles are buying largely increased amounts.

Direct American buying increased decidedly during 1916, and the present crop would almost certainly show lower c. i. f. New York prices if the American share of the new supply were purchased direct instead of through London, Paris, or Barcelona jobbing firms. The price given above of 42 cents American gold a pound f. o. b. Cadiz or Barcelona would seem to work out much lower than ruling prices as hitherto known to the American trade.

Secretary McAdoo announces that with a view to more thoroughly facilitating the commerce of the United States, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance will broaden the scope of its operations and insure more generally cargoes and vessels bound to European countries. Future policies will cover practically everything except guns, arms and ammunition.

Owing to freer movement of crude materials in the wood alcohol industry and of supplies from centers of manufacture to distributing points, W. S. Gray & Co., 80 Maiden Lane, announces a reduction in price of 95 per cent to $1.00@ $1.02, and of the 97 per cent to $1.05@$1.07.

NEW USES FOR ZIRCONIUM

Recent Alloys Containing Iron, Titanium and Aluminum Not Subject to Oxidation

Zirconium, an element that is gaining in industrial importance, is the subject of an article by H. C. Meyer, vice-president of the Foote Mineral Company, in the March number of "Mineral Foote-Notes."

In treating of the sources of Zirconium, Mr. Meyer mentions Brazilite (formerly known as baddeleyite) and Zircon as the principal ore bearing minerals. The former is mined in Brazil and occurs in commercial form as an essential constituent with Zircon and an unnamed Zirconium silicate. It is placed on the market under the name of Zirkite and, in its semi-manufactured form carried from 75% to 85% Zirconium oxide. The late Dr. Dirby described a crystalized variety of the oxide under the name of Jacupirangite which is identical with baddeleyite as occurring in the magnetite deposits of Jacupirangi, state of Sao Paulo.

The metallic Zirconium is found in three forms: crystalline, graphite and amorphous. "Up to within a short time," says Mr. Meyer "metallic zirconium had no important application, but investigators who have succeeded in producing pure malleable zirconium, state that it has remarkable properties which eminently fit it for use in the chemical laboratory as a substitute for platinum. So far, nothing has been published on this subject and the investigators are reluctant to give any definite information relative to the progress they are making. Metallic zirconium has also been suggested as a filament for electric lamps, but it has found little or no application in this direction."

Recent alloys of Zirconium containing iron and small percentages of titanium and aluminum are claimed not to be subject to oxidation and are highly resistant to chemical reagents.

"The first important use for the pure zirconium oxide," continues Mr. Meyer, "was to replace the calcium oxide cylinders used in the Drummond or so-called 'Lime' light. The great objection to the calcium oxide cylinders was that they rapidly deteriorated, owing to the absorption of moisture and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Besides giving a much more intense illumination, zirconium oxide is absolutely unaffected by the agencies which make calcium oxide so unstable, and recently has found rather extended application in the Bleriot light now being used somewhat extensively abroad on automobiles.

"In manufacturing refractory ware such as crucibles, muffles, combustion tubes, resistance cores, etc., from zirconia, it must always be borne in mind that the material has a very low thermal conductivity. Hence the walls of the crucible or other shape must be considerably thinner than would be the case if other refractory bodies were used. Owing to the high tensile strength of articles made from zirconia when properly bonded and burnt at a sufficiently high temperature, it is possible to manufacture such ware without unusual danger of breakage through handling."

"Prior to 1915, no extensive research work had been done in America on the production of pure zirconium oxide on a commercial scale, but the inability to secure the product from abroad has spurred American investigators to develop commercial processes, so that there is every promise that an oxide running 98% to 99% ZrO_2 will in time be placed on the market at a price in the neighborhood of 60c per pound in ton lots. In the preparation of the pure oxide, it is extremely important that it be practically iron-, titania- and silica-free. Iron is particularly objectionable, as it acts as a flux."

JAPAN NEEDS SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

Japan's supplies of sulphate of ammonia are becoming short. Japan gets its imports principally from Great Britain, but shipments thence have greatly decreased. During December, 1916, Great Britain exported 23,029 tons, bringing the total exports for last year to 259,300 tons, a decrease of 35,000 tons from the quantity for the preceding year. Of last year's total exports from Great Britain, shipments to Japan amounted to 9,155 tons, a decrease of 1,382 tons compared with the preceding year. Lately shipments to that country have practically stopped and a cablegram received in Osaka says that no shipments will be possible for the present.

Sulphate of ammonia is produced in Japan, but the output is insignificant—not more than 3,000 tons a year—while last year's consumption in the Kobé and Osaka districts alone amounted to about 7,000 tons.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

The exports of castor seed from each province of British India to foreign countries in the month of December, 1916, and in the nine months ended December, 1916, compared with the corresponding periods of 1915 were as follows:

Provinces from which exported—	Month of Dec. 1915	Month of Dec. 1916	Nine months, April 1 to December 31. 1915	Nine months, April 1 to December 31. 1916
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bengal	....	1,860	70,167	88,911
Bombay	199,203	206,392	1,045,266	1,340,515
Sind	297	....	1,878	821
Madras	....	....	104,849	34,016
Burma	....	....	12	135
Total	199,500	208,252	1,222,172	1,464,398

Japanese valerian root at 28 cents a pound about six weeks ago, was a dead article so far as demand was concerned, but at 45 cents a pound there is a brisk inquiry for the commodity. It is said the New York market is practically bare of stocks and that dealers are buying round lot offers for March and April shipment from Japan on a basis of 40 cents a pound. Offers from London of Belgium valerian root at 60 cents a pound were said to have been absorbed before much business had been done on this side, and further advices are that there are no more stocks in the London market to offer.

The property of Harrison Brothers & Co., Inc., has passed to the du Ponts, who paid $5,700,000 for the property and assumed the bonds, amounting to $1,189,000. According to the terms of the deal, the common stockholders are to receive $200 per share and the preferred holders par, or $100, with interest of $1.16 2-3 per share. The preferred stockholders received checks for the full amount last week and $150 a share was paid to the common stockholders. The remaining $50 will be paid later.

Western advices say in regard to cyanide: "The Japanese are coming to the relief of Americans whose industrial operations depend on a sufficiency of cyanide, according to reports received by mine owners. Relief will be none too soon, for several plants are being operated on their last slender reserve and cyanide has almost disappeared from the market, the last available quantity having been held at $2 a pound by a druggist, as compared with 18c a pound in normal times."

Higher prices are said to be in sight for yerba santa. There has been very little call for this article for sometime and prices have been rather easy at 6 cents a pound in round lots. A considerable movement has developed of late, and inquiries at producing centers for additional stocks have met with an asking price of 7 cents a pound. It was further stated that the supplies were low and that local dealers were accepting all offers at the last mentioned figure.

American dollars are selling at a discount of seven cents in Spain, owing to the excess of exports over imports. In the United States, the peseta rules at a premium selling at 21.30 cents against a parity of 19.3 cents. It is pointed out that another element entering into the disparity of rates is the fact that there are no American bank agencies in Spain to regulate exchange rates and hence Spanish bankers adjust finances to suit themselves.

Takamine Laboratory Inc., 120 Broadway, New York City, has been appointed the sole distributinc agent in the United States and Canada, of the products of the Japanese government's dyestuffs works. Dr. J. Takamine has been appointed on the board of directors.

The J. Y. J. Corporation of Pennington, N. J., manufacturers of sulphur dyes, has changed its title to the Westover Chemical Company. In addition to manufacturing sulphur colors, this company will make other colors and chemicals related to the color trade.

Importations of glycerine decreased from 38,432,000 pounds in 1913 to only 7,026,044 pounds in 1916.

An Amsterdam bark auction is scheduled for March 29.

TRIPLICATE REGISTRATION BLANKS FOR NARCOTICS STRONGLY OPPOSED

New York Drug Trade Section Sends Delegation to Urge Changes in Whitney Bill—Provision Suggested to Cover Exportation of Drugs

Protest against the proposed triplicate registration blank for handlers of habit forming drugs was made last Tuesday by representatives of commercial organizations, drug trade associations, colleges of pharmacy and medical societies at the hearing on the new bill recommended by the Whitney joint committee on narcotics, held in Albany.

The protest against the triplicate blanks was the most important objection made, and it was the only one on which all those who spoke agreed. No objection to the proposed bill itself was made, but all the delegates and representatives felt that the triplicate system would do no good, and would amount to little more than additional red tape.

William McConnell and Jacob Weil, of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, were the first to register objections to that clause in the proposed bill, and they were followed by Dean Anderson of Brooklyn, Dr. Rooney of the State Medical Association, J. H. Rehfuss and several other men of prominence. Mr. McConnell and Mr. Weil suggested that instead of the triplicate registration handlers of narcotics make monthly report to the state on the basis of the blanks used under the Federal Harrison act.

Another matter which was discussed was the absence of any clause in the proposed bill governing exportations. It was suggested that a clause be placed in it permitting exports under the law. As it reads now any man who exports drugs that are habit forming is a criminal. In the same way any city or state official who has the drugs in his possession, since he is not licensed to handle them, is liable to prosecution and the attention of the committee was called to that defect.

The medical society representatives asked that no exemptions be permitted. The bill now provides that preparations using only 2 grains of narcotic drugs are permitted. The medical societies held that with a scarcity of drugs, addicts drink cough medicine in which 2 grains are used. The Drug Trade Section suggested that the only exemptions be preparations found in the U.S.P. and N.F.

Among those present were W. H. Gibson, Fred Rogers, Dr. Davin, Dr. Diner of Fordham, Erwin McKenna and A. L. Barber.

DRUG OPPORTUNITIES IN GUATEMALA

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27—In a report to the Department of Commerce on the drug resources of Guatemala, Consul Praet says:

"The tree from which quinine is made grows in a wild state in the coastal region. Occasionally an Indian brings a small quantity of the quinine bark to Guatemala City, and it is bought by drug dealers and used in making solutions in alcohol. There are also medicinal gums, such as those from the shrubs known in this country as conocaste, jocote, balsamo, liquidamber and estoraque.

"The plant from which ipecac is extracted grows in the coastal regions, and there is a crude native production of valeriana, or valerian, while there has been an occasional exportation of the cochinilla, or cochineal insects, employed in making dyes. Cochineal powder is worth locally 60 pesos Guatemalan currency, or $1.50 United States gold, per pound. Guatemala also exported last year a small quantity of achiote beans, which are in good demand in the United States as a dye material."

Local dealers, the Consul says, report that they are now able to make much more satisfactory arrangements with drug manufacturers and exporters of the United States than at the outbreak of the European war. There is evidence that the drug manufacturers of the United States have been making a closer study of conditions and methods of doing business in Guatemala than before, and that they are evincing a spirit of willingness to meet the local importers at least half way in their demands. Dealers state that the packing of goods from the United States is much more secure than formerly, due, no doubt, to the repeated protests sent out from this country of breakage and loss during the ocean carriage.

There is a more liberal spirit shown with respect to credits. One large manufacturing chemist of New York now allows his Guatemalan customers six months from date of invoice, with interest at 4 to 6 per cent; and many other American dealers are now giving three to four months' credit, instead of their old terms of cash with order and 2 per cent discount.

Owing to the presence of malaria in the coast regions of the Republic there is an enormous consumption of quinine in Guatemala. Quinine importations do not figure in the customs records, but one leading wholesale firm of Guatemala City reports the distribution of 100 pounds of quinine per month, and the United Fruit Company, which maintains a separate dispensary at Quirigua for the benefit of its employes, also imports large quantities of this specific for malaria. Quinine is now worth 50 pesos Guatemalan currency ($1.25 United States gold) per ounce in the Guatemalan market.

Next to quinine come laxative and purgative medicines, such as calomel and pills, patent medicines and emulsions, or codliver oil. The very large consumption of codliver oil is attributed by the dealers not so much to the prevalence of tuberculosis as to anemia and general debility induced by malaria among those residing in the coastal or malarial zone of the Republic.

CANADA OBTAINS POTASH IN CEMENT MAKING

A Toronto newspaper states that a company making Portland cement at Durham, Ontario, is now turning out as a by-product from the feldspar 12 to 16 tons of potash daily. Feldspar rock is added to the limestone as a raw material for cement, and a process has been evolved for collecting the liberated potash. Both muriates and caustic products are produced, and while the market standard of the former is fixed at 80 per cent to the trade, the company claims that it is possible to produce an article which is almost pure.

This plant has eight kilns. The output of potash as a by-product amounts to 15 tons a day. In addition to this, by trapping dust and gases in which there is 5 per cent of potash, valuable fertilizer is produced. The chemist makes the following statement:

"Within five years every cement plant in Canada could be producing potash as a by-product. In the feldspar deposits, which extend widely through the northern parts of this Province, Canada has a natural resource of immense value. There is more feldspar in one county of Ontario than in the whole of the United States. It contains at least 10 per cent of potash, and through the process employed at Durham more than 86 per cent of the pure article is collected.

"The cost of manufacturing potash in Canada from feldspar is so low even now that it is less than the freight charge paid on a ton of the imported German product before the war. The result of this discovery will be the complete breaking of the German monopoly. In addition to guaranteeing a much-needed supply of potash for the present urgent demands, it will result in meeting the needs of the American Continent for fertilizers."

American soap makers are now buying cocoanut oil made in the United States. The increased demand has stimulated imports of copra, the raw material of cocoanut oil, as shown by Government statistics. Imports at United States ports for the twelve months ended June, 1916, were 110,000 pounds, with an invoice value of $4,500,000. According to trade authorities when the official report for the present fiscal year comes to be issued the total tonnage of copra imported during the period will prove to be a big surprise even to those directly interested.

A Philadelphia company which is making acetylsalicylic acid will label its product "Acetyl salicylic acid, synonym aspirin," and it is reported that this idea will be followed by other pharmaceutical houses. Several New York houses have followed the course of Smith, Kline & French and are putting out the drug under the name aspirin.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

The Manchuria *Daily News* of February 2d stated that the Mitsui Kaisha steamship Tenpaisan Maru left Dairen February 1st on its second trip to Seattle from Dairen, with 7,000 tons of bean oil consigned to the firm's agency at Seattle. The firm's charter steamer Niels Neilsen was also scheduled to take a second consignment of the present year about February 10th. According to the Dairen branch of the firm, more consignments are expected to be shipped to Seattle by three steamers about the middle of April, the aggregate amount being estimated at 40,000 tons, including the consignments mentioned.

Seattle advices dated March 14th says: "A train of 30 cars of Japanese soya bean oil, valued at $164,000, is on its way to an Eastern soap-making center. Imports of soya bean oil through Seattle in March will have a value of $2,800,000. The price of animal oils and fats has become so high that soap makers are turning to the oil of the soya bean."

The Freeport Sulphur Company, operating the more recently developed sulphur deposits at Freeport, Brazoria County, Texas, consumed 852,983 barrels of fuel oil, practically all Mexican, in 1916, as compared with 522,496 barrels in 1915. This company's requirements were doubled in the last six months of 1916, averaging 2,748 barrels per day in December, as against 1,308 barrels a day in January. In October its consumption rose to 3,060 barrels daily. The Freeport company is transporting fuel oil from Mexico in its own barges, obtaining its supply from the East Coast Oil Company (Southern Pacific), which has well at Panuco and Topila. It is a short run across the Gulf of Mexico from Tampico to Freeport.

Exports of bristles from South China during 1916 amounted to only about two-thirds the normal volume, but the United States took a larger share than usual. According to the returns of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the total exports amounted to 4,064 cases, as compared with 6,098 cases in 1915. Exports to Great Britain fell from 4,495 to 2,373 cases, while shipments to Continental Europe decreased from 1,025 to 860 cases. Exports to the United States increased from 67,804 pounds, valued at $27,641, to 98,219 pounds, valued at $42,687.

Manchester, Eng., advices dated March 2d say of coal-tar products: "There has been a smaller supply of aniline oil on the market, and it may be that the cessation of imports from America, if it take place, will bring the price up to a higher level, but at present the product can be bought at about 1s 4d per pound. There is probably no chance of the wild speculation which at one time drove aniline oil up to 4s per pound, but the present price does not seem extravagant in the circumstances."

Drawback allowances on the exportation of flavoring extracts manufactured by Conron & Co. of New York, with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol, and on the exportation of smoke-producing powder manufactured by the Powdered Metals Company of Mingo Junction, Ohio, with the use of imported antimony, for the account of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the American Can Company and others, have been granted by the Treasury Department.

The Export Railway Company, Tampa, Fla., will build terminals, phosphate elevators and spur tracks at Tampa and a 15-mile standard gauge road to the mines of the American Phosphate Mining Co., controlled by the American Agricultural Chemical Company of New York. An acid phosphate plant with a daily capacity of 200,000 tons and a fertilizer factory will be built by the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Leading Chinese and Japanese producers of antimony have withdrawn all offers on metal to be shipped from the Far East in April and May owing to the fear that if the United States enters the war the already unsettled shipping situation will undergo further disarrangement. Spot metal is practically unobtainable. The leading spot houses declare they have no metal to offer.

Nearly 150 importing firms in New York will be forced to close or greatly reduce expenses while the Italian embargo on olive oil, tomato sauce, cheese, macaroni and wines is in force. The Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York sent a special representative to Italy to intercede with the government, but without result.

Thomas Henderson & Co., Inc., 14 Cliff street, New York, formerly with D. D. Williamson, 86 Fulton street, have bought a large factory in Jersey City, and will engage in the manufacture of caramel color on a large scale. Mr. Henderson says: "The quality of the color will be better than anything ever sold in Caramel."

The bark Callao, which left San Francisco, Cal., on August 20th last, has arrived here with 357 tons of cocoanut oil in barrels and 1,071 tons cocoanut cake in bags. The Callao was disabled and put into Valparaiso in November last in a leaky condition for repairs.

Cable advices from Bergen to Schieffelin & Co., place the production of cod liver oil in Norway thus far this season at 13,330 barrels against 20,895 in the same time last year. The catch amounts to 9,800,000 fish against 19,400,000 in the corresponding period last year.

The Argentine Department of Health is authorized to purchase 1,000 kilos (2,204 pounds) of quinine for use in the year 1917. The "Boletin Oficial" specifies that this quantity is to be ordered through North American or European agents in Buenos Ayres.

Jackson Bros. of Valparaiso say in regard to nitrate of soda: "In 95 per cent prompt our nominal quotation a fortnight ago, was 9s 7½d, whereas 10s has now been paid, and buyers for certain ports are offering this price without finding sellers."

William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, advises exporters to Russia to consider the possibility of forwarding goods to Dalny by freight, routing them thence by parcel post to points in European Russia.

According to cable advices from the Far East, the cost of the sesame seed has advanced to a figure that would make it necessary for domestic producers of the oil to get $2 a gallon for it, in order to make even a slight profit.

The restrictions on imports proposed by the British government will affect the trade in American painters' colors and pigments, but not the drug and chemical trade of the United States.

The United Sweeping Compound Corporation, disinfectants, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000, by H. G. Aron, C. E. Pickering, H. G. Hahlo, of Cranford, N. J.

O. A. Brown, formerly with the Antoine Chiris Company, heads the corporation of O. A. Brown & Company which has begun business in essential oils at 101 Beekman street.

Six Brooklyn druggists and a physician were arrested last week on charges of selling heroin, having more than the legal amount on hand and not properly recording the sales.

The capital stock of the Slocum Avram & Slocum Laboratories, Inc., of Manhattan, has been increased from $100,000 to $200,000.

Ground is being broken at the International Paper Co. plant at Fort Edward, N. Y., for an acid plant to cost $70,000.

Robert Barker, president of the Barker, Moore & Mein Medicine Company, died last week in Philadelphia.

Drug & Chemical Markets

LONDON PRICES FIRM AND HIGHER

Sarsaparilla, Shellac, Colombo Root and Sandarac Advanced—Market Firmer on Cream of Tartar, Quinine, Fenugreek, Tartaric Acid and Turmeric—Linseed Oil and Menthol Easier

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, March 28—Business continues quiet, but prices as a rule are at new high levels. Among the items advanced this week are colombo, sandarac, sarsaparilla and shellac.

The market is firmer for cream of tartar, fenugreek, quinine, tartaric acid and turmeric.

Prices of linseed oil and menthol are easier.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acetphenetidin
Angostura Bark
Angelica Root
Antimony Needle, Powdered
Asafoetida Gum, U. S. P.
Balsam, Peru, South American
Belladonna Root
Cassia, China, Saigon Rolls
Caffeine Alkaloid
Calabar Beans
Celery Seed
Chamomile Flowers, Roman
Cloves, Zanzibar
Coumarin
Formaldehyde
Glycerin, Dynamite
Horse Nettle Berries
Mercury, Flasks
Myrrh Gum
Nutmegs, Singapore
Oil of Citronella, Ceylon
Opium
Orange Peel, Sweet
Pimento
Sarsaparilla Root, Mexican
Sesame Oil, Imported
Simaruba Bark
Tin Oxide

Declined

Bitter Wood
Cantharides, Chinese, Whole
Cod Liver Oil
Coltsfoot Leaves
Condurango Bark
Gum Olibanum, Tears
Potassium Permanganate
Silver Nitrate
Yerba Santa Leaves

An active inquiry for drugs for war purposes characterized the market this week. England continues to suffer more by the decrease in exports than any Entente nation. France was the only one of the allies which increased its imports from America. According to reports Holland has refused the request of the United States for the admission of American armed merchant ships to Dutch ports. The German proclamation extending the barred zone to the waters giving access to northern Russian ports, is causing further apprehension among shippers. This action was due to the approach of the navigation season in these waters.

War orders for mercury in flasks caused a substantial advance in prices. Dynamite glycerin was also advanced on Government business. Stringency of supplies of caffeine alkaloid and acetphenetidin stiffened prices. Tin oxide advanced on the higher price of tin.

Keener selling competition among first and second hands brought some reductions. Makers of nitrate of silver lowered quotations. Cantharides closed lower on larger offerings, while bitter wood and potassium permanganate declined because of larger stocks and general lack of demand.

Acetphenetidin—Prices were higher on light offerings due to scarcity of supply and high cost of production. Sellers raised spot quotations about $1 to $25@$26 a pound. In some quarters lower figures were reported on parcels for future delivery.

Angostura Bark—The marked uplift of prices was attributed mainly to meager spot stocks and the uncertainties surrounding future supplies, due to freight congestion. Dealers raised spot quotations to 60c@70c a pound, for immediate delivery.

Angelica Root—The scarcity of German root is more pronounced due to lack of supplies. Importers are asking advances to 70c@95c a pound for spot lots, while others are refusing bids under 75c@$1 a pound.

Antimony, Needle—The spot market for powdered supplies is higher, based on advanced prices in foreign markets for antimony. Sellers raised quotations to 19c@20c a pound. Leading Chinese and Japanese producers, have withdrawn all offers of antimony for shipment from the Far East in April and May fearing that if the United States enters into war with Germany, the already unsettled shipping situation will undergo further disarrangement. Some parcels of needle antimony for early arrival were sold at 12½c a pound.

Asafoetida Gum—The spot market for U.S.P. lots closed stronger and quotations registered another advance. Lack of arrivals of gum from primary markets abroad, due to a scarcity of shipping room, resulted in a further decrease in spot stocks. Importers raised values, offering limited small invoices at $1.25@$1.30, for whole and $1.39@$1.55 a pound for powdered U.S.P. supplies, for immediate delivery to local consumers.

Balsam—The trend of the market has strengthened for Peru supplies under a better demand. This caused importers to advance quotations on spot lots to $3.45@$3.60 a pound. South American supplies were advanced to 72c@77c, while other varieties were repeated at former values.

Belladonna Root—Stringency of supplies, and uncertainties surrounding further arrivals due to transportation congestion, resulted in a further gain in prices. Holders of spot lots are quoting $3.40@$4.95, but sales have been reported at $3.25 a pound.

Cassias—Cables from China quoted prices far above the parity of spot here, which was due to the difficulty in obtaining freight room for early shipments. Stocks here are limited and in the control of a few hands. Spot lots of Saigon rolls, advanced 1c to 41c@42c while parcels due here during March and April are being offered at 41c@42c a pound. Other varieties are held at former values.

Caffeine, Alkaloid—Larger inquiries and small production, resulted in higher prices. Offerings are decidedly light and sellers named 25c advance to $11.50@$11.75 a pound for spot lots.

Calabar Beans—A stronger tone pervaded the market and prices scored higher levels, influenced by scant stocks, which are concentrated in a few strong hands. Spot parcels are being offered at 23c@25c a pound, but buyers had some difficulty in locating supplies at quoted inside range of prices, as most holders are naming 24c@25c a pound.

Cantharides—Aggressive selling competition owing to a general lack of demand, is depressing values on whole flies, which receded about 15c a pound. In most quarters leading importers offered spot goods at prices ranging from 90c@95c a pound for Chinese and $3.75@$3.80 a pound for Russian flies. Recent accumulations of spot supplies was also in part responsible for the weakness of the market.

Celery Seed—The demand has been more active, stimulated by higher cables from France, and spot closed stronger. Offerings were limited at 23c@23½c a pound and for supplies due here during April 23c a pound was named.

Chamomile Flowers—Limited offerings of Roman flowers due to lack of supplies caused a further advance in prices. Holders are asking from $1.08@$1.25 a pound, while as high as $1.10 is demanded by some holders.

Cloves—Shipments from London are receiving good attention, from buyers. The supply of old crop cloves is diminishing daily and prices have scored another advance of ½c a pound on Zanzibar cloves. Offerings included over 500 bales on the spot at 22½c, while some 600 bales due here during April, are held at 21½c a lb.

Codeine—The strength of opium sustains the price of codeine, which closed nominally unchanged. Inquiries from exporters were active, but owing to limited offerings, only small quantities changed hands on the basis of $14 an ounce for alkaloid in ⅛-ounce vials, in lots of not under 10 ounces, one delivery.

Cod Liver Oil—Offerings of Newfoundland oil have been more liberal at $67@$71 a barrel as to brand, resulting in sales of about 600 bbls. on the spot. For parcels for shipment from Newfoundland during March, April and May, importers named $65@$66 a barrel as to brand. Only unimportant sales of Norwegian oil were effected

and spot values closed a shade easier at $119@$125, a barrel as to brand. Unfavorable weather, according to Bergen advices is retarding codfishing and the catch will be far below last season's.

Coumarin—A further substantial uplift of spot values featured the market, showing a gain of $1, a pound. The rise is attributed to meager supplies and fair inquiries from buyers. Holders advanced quotations and are asking from $15@$16 a pound, covering spot supplies for immediate delivery.

Fennel Seed—Moderate spot stocks and a fair demand sustained spot values. For immediate delivery, supplies are offered at 19c@20c, while for parcels due in about 30 days 18c a pound is named.

Formaldehyde—Owing to a renewal of the demand from exporters and domestic buyers, which resulted In larger sales, prices stiffened, showing about ½c@1c a pound advance. The small spot supply available and limited offerings are the stimulating factors in the upward movement. Offerings are made at 14c@15c a pound for supplies on the spot.

Glycerin—The demand for dynamite supplies shows more activity among manufacturers of munitions. During the week sales of 50 to 100 ton lots have been effected at private terms, but said to be in the neighborhood of 52½c@53c a pound. Further bids were made at 53c but makers demanded 54c a pound. Chemically pure supplies closed quiet and at nominal values, ranging from 55c @56c a pound for supplies in cans, while saponification was held at 44c and soap lye, loose, at 39c a pound, resulting in no sales of note.

Horse Nettle Berries—The spot supply of dry berries has been materially reduced, and under steady demand, prices advanced fully 6c a pound. Handlers are now quoting 18c@20c a pound. Owing to very light arrivals with no prospects for improvement in the near future, owing to railroad freight congestion, still higher values are in prospect.

Mercury—A further decrease in the spot stocks and a steady buying movement, resulted in an advance in spot prices of $5 for flasks of 75 pounds. Leading selling agents jacked up quotations to $120@$125 a flask. The principal demand emanated from manufacturers of munitions, which led to a stronger sentiment among the leading selling agents. Prices in the London market are above the parity of New York spot values, owing to increased shipping charges and a good demand coupled with light supplies. The bulk of stock available in England is in the control of the authorities.

Morphine—The meager stocks here, resulted in decidedly light offerings by domestic makers. There is a fairly active export demand, but buyers are finding it difficult to obtain quantities wanted. The market closed entirely nominal on the basis of $9.80 an ounce for spot supplies in 5-ounce cans, in lots of 25 ounces, in one delivery.

Myrrh Gum—Light supplies and unsettled primary markets abroad together with the uncertainty of future arrivals, led to a firmer sentiment among importers. Offerings were on a higher scale ranging from 30c@31c a pound for powdered and 24c@25c a pound for siftings, at which figures a fair volume of orders for spot lines has been booked.

Nutmegs—There is good demand for grades and sizes. Shipments from primary markets are offered at prices above the parity of spot values here. Several hundred cases of Singapore nuts on the spot are offered at 1c advance to 25c a pound, while 100 case lots due here in February and April are also held at 25c a pound.

Oil of Citronella—Stronger and higher prices at primary markets, caused firmer views on spot values. In some quarters a better inquiry was reported but sellers continue to quote Ceylon supplies at 52c@53c a pound in drums, while others are holding out for 53c a pound for supplies in drums, based on further prospective advances abroad due to higher freight and war risk rates.

Oil of Lemon—A continued conservatism among buyers, resulted in a quiet and rather weak spot market. Expected developments relative to a declaration of war on Germany and easier primary markets abroad, serve to hold trading in check. Advices from Palermo note that the production of new crop oil is progressing slowly. Importers here are quoting prices ranging from $1.10@$1.25 a pound, for spot lots for immediate delivery.

Opium—Further inroads in spot stocks which is increasing the scarcity of supplies available, resulted in most importers practically withdrawing quotations. In some quarters bids on only small lots of supplies in cases at $25 were accepted, while supplies of granular were offered at $26@$27 a pound, showing a gain of $5 a pound. The stock in bond at New York on March 1st was 6,973 pounds, as against 48,518 pounds for the same period last year. According to advices from London, Persian opium prices have been raised two shillings a pound there.

Orange Peel—The market has strengthened, owing to smaller stocks. The scarcity caused an advance in spot prices of about 1c to 11½c@12½c a pound for parcels of sweet Trieste, with prospects of still higher values in the near future.

Pimento—Increased interest is centered on both spot and shipments from Jamaica, which are held at higher figures. Shippers in Jamaica however, are reluctant to book orders for buyers here, owing to higher prices being paid by European interests. Offerings of spot lots included 500 bags at 6c. Lots due here during April are also held at 6c a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—The spot market eased off under a slow demand and more liberal offerings due to further increase in supplies. Quotations were lowered to $3.45@$3.50 a pound, but only moderate sales were reported.

Quinine—A firm trend is reported by second hands, under a good demand from domestic buyers and steady inquiries from exporters. Sales included 25 to 50 ounce lots at prices ranging from 75c@78c an ounce. Manufacturers here are repeating values on the basis of 75c an ounce for lots of 100-ounce tins in one delivery. Makers refuse to book contracts or orders covering supplies for forward delivery.

Sarsaparilla Root—Prices stiffened under a better demand for Mexican supplies and scant spot stocks. Importers as a rule refused to trade at prices below 19c@21c a pound, showing 1c a pound advance over recent sales.

Sesame Oil—The higher cost of seed has raised spot market values of foreign oil. As the spot supply is steadily decreasing, producers of the oil here predict an advance to $2.05 a gallon. At the close, prices ruled nominal at $1.75@$2.15 a gallon and offerings were decidedly light.

Simaruba Bark—Lack of available supplies and prospects of a further decrease, due to small arrivals on account of poor transportation facilities, resulted in a noted rise in prices of 4c to 19c@21c a pound. In some quarters stray lots were offered at 18c a pound, and were readily absorbed.

Silver Nitrate—A further decline in silver, resulted in lower values on spot lots. Manufacturers are quoting 44⅞c an ounce for lots not under 500 ounces. The demand was moderate and buyers in most quarters continue to operate cautiously, fearing lower values.

Strychnine—The recent rise in nux vomica is having a marked influence on prices, which may go higher in the near future. Owing to a larger buying movement and a steady curtailment of spot stocks, offerings by makers have been smaller at $1.35@$1.45 an ounce for spot supplies of alkaloid crystals, in bulk.

Thymol, Crystals—A further marked advance in spot values of $1 a pound was established. The continued small supply and a steady demand, imparted stronger views on prices among leading holders of spot supplies, who advanced quotations to $15@$17 a pound. In some quarters scattered lots were offered at $14.50@$14.75 a pound, and were readily taken by buyers.

Tin Oxide—The further substantial rise in the price of tin, resulted in a further advance in spot quotations of 3c a pound. Manufacturers are now asking 59c@59½c a pound for supplies in barrels. The tightening of banking facilities in the Straits Settlements is reported to be responsible for the skyward movement of tin at Singapore, which attained the new high record of 219 pounds sterling.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CHEMICALS STEADILY ADVANCING

Heavy Alkalies, Caustic Soda, Bleach and Soda Ash Take the Lead—Higher Prices Expected by Manufacturers—Orders for Large Government Supplies Pending

In the last few weeks the gradual changes that have occurred in the chemical markets have caused an entire revision of the situation and the aspect is now decidedly bullish. The past week has witnessed the complete turn from an uncertainty to a certainty insofar as chemical values are concerned, resolving itself into a question of only how far the advance in prices is committed. There were a few laggards, but all the principal industrial chemicals either made actual gains during the week, or displayed marked strengthening tendencies. In the van were the heavy alkalies, caustic soda, soda ash and bleach, the latter of which, for several weeks past seemed destined for an irretrievable decline. There seems to be a decided shortage in spot stocks of these articles, at least offerings are small and quickly absorbed.

Factors in the trade predict a steady advance in all the important items as governmental activities in preparedness plans become actual operations. These are expected to be of a magnitude unthought of at the first inkling of trouble, but now that the Administration is practically committed to a course of participation in the European struggle the plans are expected to be rushed to the limit. It is argued that large quantities of chemicals will be consumed in the manufacture of ammunition which will tax the output of domestic chemical manufacturing plants to the utmost. This added demand will prove a potent factor in the advancement of chemical values. As the Government has first call on the chemical reserves of the Nation, private interests would have to be content with the leavings and spirited contests are expected in bidding for supplies.

Acid, Acetic—Glacial and the 80 per cent acetic continue in heavy demand for export and indications are that quotations will again be advanced. In some quarters an advance has already been made, though at the close glacial was obtainable at 30c a pound and the 80 per cent at 14c@15c a pound. Grades in demand for domestic consumption are firm at 3¾c@4c a pound for the 28 per cent; 7½c@8c for the 56 per cent and 10c@10½c for the 70 per cent.

Acid, Muriatic—Some of the large manufacturers are still unable to accommodate new business. Production, however, is sufficiently large to meet the demand and there has been no recent uplift in price on account of scarcity. Quotations were continued at 1⅜c@1½c a lb. for the 18 degree, 1½c@1⅞c for the 20 degree and 2c@2¼c a pound for the 22 degree.

Acid, Nitric—There is a strong tendency to uplift values but for the present prices remain unchanged. The demand is steady and stocks are being well absorbed leaving very little excess over production. Prices asked were 6½c@7c a pound for the 42 degree, 6¼c@6¾c for the 40 degree, 6c@6¼c for the 38 degree and 5¾c@6c a pound for 36 degree.

Acid, Sulphuric—The market apparently is very strong. Several of the large producers are said to be sold up for the rest of the year. No change was noted in quotations and 66 degree was again offered at $28@$30 a ton, 60 degree at $20 a ton, pyrite acid 66 degree at $25 a ton and the 60 degree at $17 a ton.

Alums—Quotations on alums were continued on practically the same basis as prevailed the week before. Business was reported as moderate.

Ammonium alum was 4c a pound for the lump and 4⅛c a pound for the ground.

Chrome alum was in small demand with prices around 17½c a pound.

Potassium alum was held at $6.60 a pound by some manufacturers while second hands were asking from ½c to ¾c a pound less.

Aluminum Sulphate—Low grade, was held at 1¾c @2c a pound and the advance in the iron free to a range of 3c@3¾c was maintained.

Bleaching Powder—The strength indicated in bleach the week before was manifested by the increase in quotations in the present week. In some instances manufacturers with stock to offer were asking 4c a pound in domestic containers. During the week second hand prices ranged from $3.65 per hundred at the beginning to $3.75 @$3.80 at the close. In export drums bleach was offered up to 5¾c a pound.

Calcium Acetate—The demand for calcium acetate continues large, which manufacturers are in a position to supply. Accumulations of supplies are at a minimum, and values are firm at $3.50@$3.55 per cwt., according to destination.

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers with spot available are asking $30 a ton for the solid in carlots, and $35 in less. The offerings are said to be limited and often sold before reaching the local market. Some of the factories have discontinued making the granulated on account of difficulty in securing labor. There is practically no spot granulated available.

Copper Sulphate—Quotations on blue vitriol appear firm at 9¼c@9½c a pound for large crystals 98-99 per cent. A mixture of large and small was offered at 9⅛c a pound. Foreign interests are said to be placing orders as fast as steamer space can be obtained.

Lead Acetate—A slight increase was noted in the demand for the different descriptions of sugar of lead. Quotations were steady at 12⅛c for brown sugar, 14c@14½c for white crystals, 13¼c or broken cakes, 13½c for granulated.

Lead Arsenate—Both the paste and powdered arsenate are in increasing demand, with prices firm at 10c@12c a pound for the former and 22c@24c a pound for the latter.

Magnesite—California magnesite said to compare favorably with other brands, is offered at $10 a ton in the lump. The calcined and the dead burned, lump, are held at $40 a ton and the calcined, ground, $50 a ton. In bags $1.50 a ton extra is charged and if barrels are desired the cost of the barrels is added.

Potash, Caustic—Factors in caustic are not offering the 88-92 per cent on spot; second hand quotations range from 85c a pound up. Stocks are small but the demand is said to be very quiet. The 70-75 was in moderate demand and prices ranged from 65c a pound, works, to 70c a pound on spot.

Potassium Bichromate—The demand for potassium bichromate is quiet and sales are in small quantities. Prices are holding around 36c@38c a pound for nearby and spot.

Potassium Chlorate—The chlorate weakened a bit during the week on a lessening inquiry, and sales were reported at 57c@58c a pound. Toward the close there was a little more activity and most sellers withdrew the low quotations and held out for 60c a pound. Manufacturers are asking 70c on contract and 75c a pound for shipment.

Potassium Prussiate—Only moderate demands were noted for the yellow prussiate and quotations varied from 88c to 92c a pound. The red was again quoted at $2.60 @$2.75 a pound.

Saltpeter—The demand has been good, but stocks of raw material are difficult to obtain except at high cost and in limited supplies holding saltpeter firmly at a range of from 31c a pound for the granulated to 37c@38c a pound for crystals. Some manufacturers are sold up for the present and are quoting for forward deliveries at the same figures as given for spot.

Soda Ash—An advance was made in soda ash quotations as offerings of stocks for immediate and nearby shipments were being absorbed. Manufacturers who had been offering the ash for May shipment raised prices from 3c a pound to 3⅛c a pound for 58 per cent light f. o. b. works. In second hands quotations ranged from 3.10 to $3.20 per cwt., for spot. Dense ash was sold at 3½c per running pound.

Soda, Caustic—Supplies of caustic soda are said to be very low on spot and quotations in all quarters were raised

several points. Manufacturers with deliveries available late in April quoted $4.60 per hundred for the 76 per cent fused. In the spot market prices ranged from $4.37½c early in the week to $4.50 and $4.60 and quantities offered limited.

Sodium Bichromate—Prices remained unusually steady for the bichromate and very little fluctuation attended this article the week. Sales in fair quantity were reported at 16½c a pound on spot and quotations ranged from that up to 17c@17½c in second hands to 20c a pound by manufacturers.

Sodium Chlorate—A moderate demand was accorded the chlorate with prices around 25c@26c a pound.

PROF. C. LEWIS DIEHL DEAD

Prof. C. Lewis Diehl, one of the best known men in American pharmacy, and for almost half a century reporter on the progress of pharmacy of the American Pharmaceutical Association, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., on March 25th. He was born in Rhenish, Bavaria, in 1840, and came to the United States in 1850. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1862, and soon thereafter entered the employ of John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, taking charge of their laboratory until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the 15th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was wounded in the battle of Stone River. On his recovery to health he was appointed assistant chemist in the U.S. Army laboratory at Philadelphia, where he remained until 1865. He then went to Chicago and was engaged in laboratory work for but a short time when he reorganized and managed the Louisville Chemical Works until 1868. He then purchased a retail drug store, a business which he followed until 1903.

Prof. Diehl's introduction to the professional world began practically with his election to membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was appointed reporter of the progress of pharmacy, a position he held almost continuously until 1914. He was president of the organization in 1874. He helped to organize the Louisville College of Pharmacy and served as its president and professor of pharmacy for many years. He had also been president of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, and was for many years a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, a position he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the Seventh and Eighth Revision Committees of the Pharmacopoeia, and probably did more than any other single individual in perfecting the various revisions of the National Formulary, serving as chairman of the Committee of Revision from 1888 until about a year ago. He received the honorary degree of Master in Pharmacy from his alma mater in 1887.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

The Franklin H. Kalbfleisch Company has bought four acres of land adjoining the company's plant at Baltic street and Third avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. Negotiations have been in progress for some time past, but the company has no intention of building on the site at present. The works at Elizabeth were extended some time ago by the addition of a sulphuric acid plant.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. says in regard to cyanide of soda: "The conditions we have to contend with due to our restricted production compel us to advance our price to 35c per pound in original tin-lined cases, this change taking effect today. Our production will continue at the reduced scale for some time, but we are pleased to say that our new factory is making favorable progress, construction being on schedule time."

The French Government has issued a decree prohibiting all imports whatsoever except such as may be authorized specifically by the Government. The decree provides that all applications for the importation of foreign goods must be referred to a committee in which the ministries interested, Parliament and the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, are represented. All products imported under special permits on the recommendation of this committee will be distributed among manufacturers and merchants according to their indispensable requirements.

The Solvay Company of Syracuse, N. Y., has organized another big subsidiary corporation, this being the Ironton-Solvay Coke Co., with a capitalization of $2,000,000. This company has purchased sixty acres of land at Ironton, Ohio, where it will build a by-product coke plant, almost directly opposite Ashland, Ky., across the Mississippi River, where the Kentucky Solvay Coke Company has a big plant. The new corporation has issued $1,600,000 of its stock, the Kentucky Solvay Coke Company having purchased $800,000 of this amount and $200,000 having been subscribed by Ironton investors.

Prof. John E. Bucher of Brown University lectured at the Chemists' Club, last week, on the fixation of nitrogen. Prof. Bucher said his discovery was based on the fact that nitrogen will combine with an alkali and carbon in the presence of iron as a catalyst and produce the cyanide. What this means is that he mixed the soda ash and powdered iron or iron ore—either will do—and powdered coke together and heated them in an ordinary furnace, ran air through the furnace, and the result was cyanide of soda with the iron uncombined. The iron had acted as a chemical parson to combine the nitrogen of the air with the soda and the coke. No electric power is needed, no heavy outlay, no costly materials; the whole thing may be carried out anywhere at apparently very low cost. The sodium cyanide, by treatment with steam, will turn into bicarbonate of soda and ammonia, and given ammonia to start with the chemist has his fixed nitrogen and can make nitric acid or fertilizer.

CONVENTION OF PERFUME MANUFACTURERS

The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States will hold its twenty-third annual convention at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, on April 10th, 11th and 12th. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Edward E. Pratt, Chief of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dr. W. W. Stockberger of the Bureau of Plant Industry and Howard S. Neiman, patent lawyer, New York. On April 12th the banquet will be held and the speakers will be John B. Stanchfield, William M. Calder and Burr McIntosh.

LIGGETT CO. BUYS MINNEAPOLIS STORES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 27—The Voegeli Bros. Drug Company, which operated three stores in this city, has sold out to the Louis K. Liggett Company of New York, a subsidiary of the United Drug Company. The business was established 30 years ago by Thomas Voegeli. Mr. Voegeli owns a majority of the stock and the sale is for cash. Thomas Voegeli will retire from business. Henry Voegeli and William F. Ralke, part owners, will continue with the new owners.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Alcohol, Cologne
Anise Seed, Star
Arsenic, White, Powdered Commercial
Chamomile Flowers
Chloroform
Cloves, Zanzibar
Powdered, Pure
Godeine
Hydrochloride
Copaiba, S. A.
Coriander
Foenugreek Seed
Hydroquinone
Mercury, Iodide, Green, Proft.
Red (Pre.) Biniodide
Morphine Sulphate
Naphthalene, Flake or Balls
Oil, Benne (Sesame), Imported
Cloves
Cod Liver, Norwegian
Cubeb
Opium (Natural)
Granulated
U. S. P., Powdered
Petroleum, U. S. P., White
Potassium Sulphate
Chloride, C. P.
Sodium Succinate
Sarsaparilla Root, Mexican Cut
Storax, Liquid
Strontium Bromide
Sugar of Milk

Declined

Acid, Citric
Bay Rum
Calcium Bromide
Camphor, Refined
Powdered
Japanese
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.
Hydrochloride
Sulphate
Horehound Leaves
Lithium Benzoate
Bromide
Salicylate
Malva Flowers, Blue, Small
Oil, Fennel Seed
Potassium Bichromate
Salol
Sodium Benzoate
Spirits Turpentine

Color & Dyestuff Markets

CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES NEEDED

Demand for War Purposes May Cause Scarcity in Spot Supplies—Manufacturers May Turn to Natural Dye Materials

Unsettled conditions prevail in the dyestuffs market. The movement of goods on old or contract business is in good volume, but new business is unsatisfactory. Consumers are reluctant to bind themselves to the acceptance of commodities for any time ahead, and even the day-to-day method of purchasing is becoming more restricted. Business interests are fully aware that this country is on the verge of a crisis, and are keenly following every move of the administration at Washington. The mobilization of the industrial institutions of the United States in the general preparedness plan through its inclusion of the coal-tar branch of the industry would materially affect the dyestuffs situation.

Large quantities of the crudes and certain intermediates in demand by color makers, are expected to be diverted to the manufacture of explosives, thereby exacting a premium for the reduced supplies available for other purposes.

The possibility of this situation leads to the opinion in some quarters, that there will result an increasing demand for natural dyeing materials.

Price changes during the week in the different commodities have followed the trend of the past few weeks, though in a lessened degree. Imported vegetable dyeing materials in several instances were advanced owing to the continued scarcity and high cost of ocean tonnage and increased primary market prices. Domestic vegetable products show no further reductions, and the market is slightly firmer.

Coal-tar derivatives were maintained at about their former level, though there seems to be a strengthening in anticipation of the events that are expected to enhance values. The week was notable for spot offerings of several new intermediates among which were aminoazobenzene, hydrazobenzene, mononitrochlorbenzol, and paradichlorbenzol. Furthermore it has been announced on good authority that within the next two or three weeks supplies of H acid, gamma acid, and phthalic anhydride will be offered in the market. Each will open new avenues in the manufacture of diversified colors for some of the producers.

Albumen—The scarcity of albumen is more pronounced in blood albumen, there being very little of the imported to be had. Prices as a consequence are very firm at 45c a pound as the inside for either imported or the better grades of domestic. Up to 50c a pound has been asked. Egg albumen is in a little better supply and was obtainable at 80c@82c a pound, with some sellers asking 84c@85c a pound.

Archil—A small movement was reported in archil, and prices were firm at the previous quotations of 14c @16c for the double extract; 18c@20c for the triple, and up to 32c for the concentrated.

Cochineal—There was no change in cochineal quotations and the range held at 51c@54c a pound, though stocks were said to be low, and much of it of an inferior quality. The market appears very unsettled owing to the uncertainty of receiving supplies and an advance in primary market quotations.

Cutch—Dealers are hopeful of larger demands, but at the present cutch is rather quiet. The range was again given as 10c@12½c a pound, for which price dealers generally held firm, though there was evidence in other quarters of a desire to realize with concessions if necessary.

Divi Divi—Practically no spot divi divi was available. The following offers made by several firms were probably representative: March shipment, $62 a ton; March-April shipment, $60 a ton.

Gambier—No great amount of stocks were available, but trading, as in several weeks past, was comparatively quiet. As low as 14½c a pound was quoted for the common on spot, but 15c@15½c was the usual asking. Quotations on stocks afloat were 14½c, and for shipment 14c a pound. March-May shipment of Singapore No. 1 cubes via Pacific were offered at 20c a pound, and Java No. 1 on spot 23c a pound. A limited quantity of Singapore No. 2 cubes were offered at 21c on spot.

Indigo—Some dealers are temporarily out of supplies of Madras, and are offering goods afloat on a par with spot quotations, $1.10 a pound. From that price the range is up to $4.50 a pound, according to kind and quality. The extracts were said to be in good demand with firmer prices of 30c for a wool and 50c a pound for a cotton dye.

Logwood—The market for logs remains about the same as in previous weeks with Hayti wood at $25 a ton; Jamaica at $30 and Campeche at $40 a ton, New York. The extracts gave evidence of a little more firmness though quotations were unchanged as follows: liquid 51 degrees Tw. 8c@10c; solid 17c@19c; hematine paste 8c@10c, and crystals 19c@24c. In some instances 2c a pound above these figures was asked.

Coal-Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—Quotations on naphthionic acid, pure white, were given as $2.20 a pound subject to shading on contract.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Attractive prices are being made by manufacturers on sulphanilic acid in quantity. Prices are usually quoted at 38c@40c a pound in large lots, and up to 45c a pound in lesser quantities.

Aminoazobenzene—Manufacturers are asking $1.25 a a pound on contract for aminoazobenzene. Spot prices range up to $1.75 a pound depending upon quantity.

Aniline Oil for Red—A fair amount of aniline oil for red is available on spot and manufacturers are quoting $1 a pound. The price is shaded for large orders.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Offers have been had as low as 26c a pound on aniline oil in quantity f. o. b. works, but manufacturers as a rule are quoting 27c a pound. From these prices the range is up to 30c a pound, New York, though as low as 28c was quoted in some quarters. The salts range from 30c to 35c a pound.

Benzidine—The demand for benzidine base and the sulphate continues good and prices held at former quotations of $2 a pound on a dry basis. Manufacturers have spot on hand in fair quantity.

Benzidine Sulphate—The sulphate is offered in limited quantities on spot by first hands at $1.60@$1.65 a pound. And at $1.45@$1.50 a pound in quantity for deliveries over a period.

Benzol—There has been more buying of benzol on spot during the week than has marked recent periods and indications are that the market will continue firm. Sales in the open market have been reported at 60c a gallon in carlots. Leading distributers maintained their range for the pure at 55c@60c a gallon for both immediate delivery and on contract according to the quantity.

Diethylaniline—Producers are offering diethylaniline for nearby shipment at $3.50 a pound. On contract business this price is made more attractive.

Hydrazobenzene—One of the large manufacturers of intermediates has announced a range of from $1.40 to $2 a pound on hydrazobenzene according to quantity and terms of delivery.

Metatoluylenediamine—Manufacturers are offering the meta on spot at $1.60 a pound, subject to shading on quantity orders. Demand is said to be good.

Monodinitrochlorbenzol—Spot offerings of this product have been irregular and depend upon accumulations from contract orders. A fair quantity is now on sale for immediate delivery at 35c a pound.

Monoethylaniline—Small amounts but dependable deliveries of the monoethylaniline are offered by leading makers at prices ranging from $1.10 to $1.25 a pound as to the amount or nearness of delivery required.

Naphthalene—Leading producers are said to be sold for five or six months ahead on contract with seldom an opportunity to offer on spot. Dealers are asking 9½c a pound for white flakes in carlots and 10c in less.

Naphthylamine—An increase in the demand for spot

alpha was noticeable during the week from both domestic and foreign consumers. A limited amount is still available for prompt deliveries at $1.25 a pound.

Nitrotoluol—The demand for nitrotoluol is said to be exceptionally good and large quantities are in movement on both old and new business. The quotations appear to be firm at 50c@55c a pound.

Paradichlorbenzol—An offering of paradichlorbenzol is in the market at 25c a pound on spot.

Phthalic Anhydride—A manufacturer of intermediates is in a position to offer small lots of the anhydride from accumulations over contract business, at a price said to be about $6.50 a pound. For regular deliveries this price is considerably reduced.

Toluol—Large quantities are in movement against contracts which will hold producers busy for about six months. There is still a reluctance to contract for a period of any length, but spot sales for the week were said to have been unusually heavy, adding some strength to the appearance of this article. Factors are firm at $1.75 to $2 a gallon on spot and from $1.50 to $1.75 a gallon on contract. In resale lots prices are around $1.90 a gallon in carlots and $2 in less.

IN THE DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY

The United Dyes Corporation has been incorporated in New Jersey to take over the business of the Dothanley Chemical Color & Extract Co., Perth Amboy, N. J. The corporation will deal in chemicals, etc., at 175 Smith street, Perth Amboy. The incorporators are: Edward Mayer, New York; Ethel Kaplan, Brooklyn, and John J. McQuade, Newark, N. J.

The prosperity disclosed in the annual report of the Bradford Dyers' Association has exceeded the most optimistic expectations. The net trading profits, after making estimated provision for income-tax, excess profits duties, and other contingencies, amount to £801,125, to which has to be added £117,861 brought forward, making £918,986. From this sum have to be deducted auditors' remuneration, legal, and other professional charges, £1,794; interest on Debenture stock, £58,150; amount transferred to depreciation fund, £90,000; amount transferred to investments contingency fund, £10,000, leaving £759,042.

Fulmer & Apeldorn has opened offices at 23 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, and will manufacture and distribute domestic dyestuffs. The firm is composed of John Fulmer and E. F. Apeldorn, graduates of the Philadelphia Textile School. They have been associated with a number of the leading dyestuff houses, and are well acquainted in the trade. The new house is specializing on basic fuchsine which they have put on the market for the first time, and of which they are able to supply in amounts up to 500 pounds weekly. In addition they will shortly be able to supply a number of other colors, such as Anthraquinone Green, Patent Blue, Soluble Aniline, Blue and Green Crystals, Brilliant Alizarine Rubinol, etc.

Sharp criticism of some colors manufactured in the United States occurs in a recent issue of the *Textile World Journal*, which says: "Glauber salts are all right in their place, but the unsuspecting dyers who bought Rhodamine B concentrated at fancy prices were far from pleased when they found that their purchases contained it. A great deal is still unknown in regard to fast cotton dyes. For example, the chemical composition of fast scarlets is decidedly vague; it is a question which brands are produced by combination with J acid, and also just the number of molecules of J acid combining in each case. It is practically impossible to produce fast pinks and helios on cotton owing to lack of fast cotton reds of any shade, and especially of the old erika brands of blush shade. Fast cotton blues and violets are also lacking. It is significant that practically all the cotton colors being made in this country are confined to those produced from benzidene as a basis."

Commenting upon the starting of the manufacture of synthetic indigo in this country for the first time by the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., the *Boston News Bureau* states that the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are preparing to enter this field, and are understood to have purchased rights relating to this (synthetic indigo) process from Levinstein, Ltd., England. Levinstein, Ltd., are the sole English manufacturers of synthetic indigo, operating the plant formerly maintained in England by a German company. The *Boston News Bureau* estimates that after the war domestic consumption of indigo should amount to, approximately, 10,000,000 pounds annually. "The Chinese market," it continues, "which annually consumes 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of indigo, will beckon strongly for any indigo the United States ever produces above its own needs, and the Oriental demand is a prize which Germany will grasp for; she now has cases of indigo on her pierheads and in her warehouses, ready for the first China-bound ship after peace comes."

TRADE NOTES FROM OTHER CITIES

Stockholders of the Davison Chemical Company have filed a bill of complaint in the Circuit Court at Baltimore, Md., asking that the company be forced to disclose financial arrangements of the increase in capital stock made in 1913 and of the incorporation of the Davison corporation in New York State. They allege a false inflation of share values and a fraudulent scheme of reorganization. A decree is sought to prohibit the Davison company from guaranteeing in any manner the bonds of the Davison Sulphur & Phosphate Co., to require a statement under oath of the cost and value of that company and the profit made and to be made by the officers of the company. The court is asked to require the company to disclose in detail every contract and agreement made with Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and Robert Garrett & Sons in the flotation of 110,000 shares of the stock of the corporation on the market and the issuance of 40,000 of the corporation's shares to the holders of 21,000 shares of the company's stock.

J. Early Wood, 8 Gold street, has secured the exclusive selling agency for the products of the L. and R. Organic Products Company, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J. The principal items now manufactured are nigrosines of which there are several shades of spirit, oil and water solubles material in powder and crystal form. Deliveries can be made on practically any amount of the different shades on contract business, or for prompt shipment.

Increased chemical production in California is forecasted in the applications recently granted the Great Western Electro Chemical Co., by the California Department of Corporations for permission to sell an additional 4,000 shares of preferred stock and to issue 3,400 shares of common stock to net $400,000 for additional equipment and enlarging plant for production of caustic soda and chlorine and the manufacture of other chemical products.

The Seidler Drug Co., wholesale druggists of Newark, N. J., advise that because of an increase in general scope of their wholesale lines they have divided the company into two divisions: namely, The Alexander Seidler Co., No. 13 Ward street, Newark, wholesale and The Seidler Drug Co., No. 21-23 Ferry street, Newark, retail.

A charter has been applied for in Delaware by the Great American Chemical Products Co., capital $10,000,000, to do general business in drugs, etc. Incorporators: Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, and Clement M. Egner, all of Wilmington, Del.

Statistics of shellac stocks in London for February show 56 cases landed, 3,308 cases delivered and stock on hand 46,028 cases.

Johnson & Johnson are reported to be contemplating the erection of a mustard building at Highland Park, New Brunswick, N. J.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid C. P., bbls.	lb.	.39	— .40
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
*Acetphenetidin	lb.	25.00	—26.00
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.60
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar	lb.	.41	— .56
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.78	— 2.79
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	2.81	— 2.82
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.83	— 2.84
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.07
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.69	— .70
188 proof	gal.	.70	— .71
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	1.26	— 1.50
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.27½	— .29½
Sweet	lb.	.24½	— .29
Meal	lb.	.28	— .29
Aloin	lb.	.85	— .95
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.65	— 1.67
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.28	— .35
*Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—27.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	—	— .80
Carb. Dom., bbls., casks	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.29	— .33
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.17	— .18
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate, drums	gal.	3.85	— 4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony	lb.	.19	— .21
Needle powder	lb.	.19	— .20
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.49	— .49½
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	17.25	—18.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—23.80
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.60	— .65
White	lb.	.17	— .18
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	— .21
*Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .20
*Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .65
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .24
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Benzonaphthol	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Naphthol resublimed	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth, Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05½	— .06
*Imported	lb.	.30	— .35
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50	—11.75
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.50	— 7.55
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium, Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— ,78
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.55
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .89½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .90½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .91
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .90
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb.slabs	lb.	.90	— .92
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.90	— .95
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Powdered	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Carbon Dioxide, bulk	lb.	.05½	— .06
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¾
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.24	— 1.39
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05¾	— .07
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.06	— .07
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .93
Chloride liquid	lb.	.15	— .26
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— .64
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.30	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .55
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.05	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
*Cocaine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 5.25
Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	—	— 5.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.33	— .35
Boxes	lb.	.40	— .42
Cases, fingers	lb.	.41	— .43
Codeine, alk. ⅛-oz vials	oz.	—	—14.00
Acetate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.65
Phosphate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.55
Sulphate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.32	— .37
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	— .43
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.24	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.59	— .64
*Spanish Apples	lb.	.60	— .65
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, powdered 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
*Coumarin, refined	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	— .45½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .45
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	7.45	— 8.40
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	.20	— .25
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.53	— .54
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, Corn	100 lbs.	—	— 4.60
*Potato, Domestic	lb.	.09	— .10
*Imported	lb.	.13	— .14
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.24	— .32
Reeds	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
*Emetine, Alk.	oz.	—	—70.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
*Emetine, Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—44.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.89
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot Russian	lb.	.70	— .72
Spanish	lb.	.71	— .72
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U. S. P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Formaldehyde	lb.	.14	— .15
Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.		.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
*Gold	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.55
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added		.55	— .55½
C. P. in cans	lb.	.55	— .55½
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.54	— .54½
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.44	— .44½
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.39	— .39½
*Grains of Paradise	lb.	2.60	— 2.90
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
*Haarlem Oil	gross	5.40	— 5.75
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	—	— .60
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.41	— .44
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.12	— .13
Hydrogen Peroxide			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.50
10-oz. bottles	gross	—	—10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	—	— 2.00
*Ichthyol	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.30
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.77	— .85
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.13	— .13½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.32	— .37
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	— .51
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.23	— .23½
Sticks, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.34	— .35
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.01	— 1.04
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.40
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.45	— 2.90
*Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.27
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.21	— .24
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Oxide, Tech, bbls. or kegs	lb.	.20	— .21
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .85
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
*Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech. Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	3.30	— 3.35
*U. S. P.	100 lbs.	3.70	— 3.95
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Small flake	lb.	.79	— .80
Sorts	lb.	.35	— .40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Recryst	lb.	3.95	— 5.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs	ea.	120.00	—125.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.61
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .73
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .76
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.06
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.79
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.66
Powder, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.61
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 3.70
Red	lb.	—	— 3.80
Yellow	lb.	—	— 3.70
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.97
Powder	lb.	—	— 2.07
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.06
Powder	lb.	—	— 2.11

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue	lb.	12.00	—13.75
Milk, powdered	lb.	.13	— .15
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.18	— .21
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v. 1-oz.			
Hydrochlor. ⅛-oz.v.1-oz.box	oz.	—	—10.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	— 9.80
1-oz vials	oz.	—	— 9.85
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.05
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.10
Diacetyl, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	14.90	—15.10
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	13.50	—13.65
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—15.25
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.12	— .15
Irish	lb.	.13	— .15
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	16.20	—17.25
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.00	—16.75
Tonquin	lb.	25.00	—25.75
Druggists	oz.	23.00	—24.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.10	— .11
Balls	lb.	.12	— .13
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12½	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .14½
*Opium, cases	lb.	—	—25.00
*Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—25.00
*Granular	lb.	26.00	—27.00
*Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	26.00	—27.00
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	— 1.40
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.55	— 3.95
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.	gal.	2.50	— 2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.34	— .35
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Cream	lb.	.06½	— .06½
Lily white	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Snow white	lb.	.12	— .12½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	16.50	—20.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	.80	— .85
Red	lb.	.95	— 1.00
*Pilocarpine	oz.	18.25	—19.75
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.85
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .76
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.27	— 1.29
Bicarb	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	— 1.00
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
*Permanganate	lb.	3.40	— 3.80
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	.75	— .85
Quassia chips	lb.	.06	— .06½
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .82
*Second hands	oz.	.75	— .78
*Amsterdam	oz.	.74	— .78
*German	oz.	.74	— .78
*Java	oz.	.74	— .78
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	16.70	—17.20
Rochelle Salt, crystals bbls	lb.	—	— .36½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	.59	— .62
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	18.25	—19.00
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.40
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst, bulk	lb.	35.90	—37.25
Powdered	lb.	36.90	—37.90
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .28
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .44½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
*Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.24	— .26
Marseilles, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.09½	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.25½	— .30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.12	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	—	— .64
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	— .72
Benzoate, granulated, U.S.P.	lb.	7.20	— 7.70
Bicarb, English	lb.	—	— .02¼
*Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03½
Bromide, bulk	lb.	—	— .45
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.20
Iodide	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.07
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .85
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) 100-lb.	lb.	.60	— .70
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl, bags	cwt.	—	— 3.45
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .15
*Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— .70
Iodide	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Nitrate	lb.	.28	— .30
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
trychnine Alkd, cryst, bulk	oz.	1.35	— 1.45
Acetate	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Nitrate	oz.	1.40	— 1.45
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.35	— .37
Sulphonal, 100 oz lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.45
Flour	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.75
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.55	— 2.95
Roll	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	—	— .05½
Kegs	per keg	2.80	— 2.85
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.25	— .30
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.62	— .65
Casks	lb.	.54	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Iodide	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Tin, crystals	lb.	.32	— .33½
Bichloride	lb.	.16½	— .17
Oxide	lb.	.59	— .59½
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Artificial	lb.	.11½	— .12
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.56	— .57
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.14½	— .16
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .06

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.08	— .09
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.25	— .26
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13¾	— .13¾
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. drs.	lb.	.46	— .48
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.53	— .54
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.51	— .52
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.47½	— .48
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.15
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .72
Powder	lb.	—	— .72½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb.	1.26	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, 75 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Gallic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	1.31	— 1.33
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.18	— .21
Oleic, purified	lb.	.29	— .34
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.45	— .46
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.30	— .32
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .06
Crude	gal.	.24	— .29
Salicylic bulk U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Stearic	lb.	.13½	— .15¼
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .76
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .75

*Nominal.

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Artificial	lb.	5.00	— 5.45
*Amber, crude	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
Rectified	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
*Bergamot	lb.	5.90	— 6.00
*Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.25	— 3.80
Cade	lb.	.70	— .75
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.82	— .88
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.75	— .80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.15	— .15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	—22.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.52	— .54
Java	lb.	.85	— .89
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Bottles	lb.	1.52½	— 1.57
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	11.95	—14.00
Cubebs	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Cumin	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Erigeron	lb.	.98	— 1.04
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .75
California	lb.	.67	— .70
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.05	— 4.55
Geranium, African rose	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Bourbon	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
*Turkish	lb.	3.70	— 3.75
Ginger	lb.	7.95	— 8.05
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 1.95
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .85
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	16.05	—16.55
Twice rect.	lb.	16.95	—17.45
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 3.95
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Spike	lb.	1.22	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.62	— .70
Lemon	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.55	— 2.70
Linaloe	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
*Malefern	lb.	12.50	—14.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	22.50	—23.00
*Artificial	lb.	28.00	—30.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	45.00	—60.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—24.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	—	— 3.25
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.15

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb.	.40	— .60
*Patchouli	lb.	20.25	—20.50
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.05	— 3.25
French	lb.	6.05	— 6.50
Pimento	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
*Pine Needles	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Rose, natural	oz.	15.00	—18.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.80	— 2.95
*Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	— .80
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	12.00	—13.00
West Indian	lb.	5.05	— 5.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.75	— .80
Artificial	lb.	.29	— .30
Savin	lb.	5.95	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Spruce	lb.	.60	— .70
Tansy	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.35	— 1.55
White, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	—	— 4.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	— 4.20
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.75	— .80
Wormseed	lb.	4.10	— 4.30
Wormwood	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	—23.00
Manila	lb.	29.00	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—46.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	— —
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.60	— 3.90
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.50	— .52
South American	lb.	.72	— .77
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	— 6.25
Oregon	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Tolu	lb.	.36	— .39

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.60	— .70
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.14	— .15
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .11
Buckthorn	lb.	.22	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.18	— .22
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.11	— .12
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.35	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .35
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.37	— .39
*Broken	lb.	.32	— .34
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.26	— .27
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	— .20
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .38
Condurango	lb.	.12½	— .13
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cramp	lb.	.21	— .23
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06½	— .07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	— .09
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16½	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .08
Mezereon	lb.	.27	— .30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04¼	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Trieste	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	— .13
Northern	lb.	.12	— .13
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.15	— .16

*Nominal.

Simaruba	lb.	.19	— .21
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.11	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.08	— .09
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.23	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.22	— .24
St. John's Bread	lb.	.08	— .09
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.84	— .95
Para	lb.	.54	— .60
Surinam	lb.	.64	— .69
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 6.05
Cuts	lb.	3.80	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.30	— 3.20
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Green label	lb.	1.50	— 1.55

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.69	— .70
XX	lb.	.75	— .76
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .76
Fish	lb.	.05	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.18	— .20
*Juniper	lb.	.06	— .07
Laurel	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .08
*Sloe	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Borage	lb.	.80	— .85
Calendula	lb.	2.15	— 2.50
*Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
*German	lb.	.50	— .55
*Hungarian	lb.	.52	— .57
Roman	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .58
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .34
Dogwood	lb.	.15	— .16
Elder	lb.	.25	— .29
*Insect, open	lb.	.25	— .27
*Closed	lb.	.29	— .33
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.27	— .30
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .43
*Kousso	lb.	.50	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.19	— .20
Select	lb.	.23	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.31	— .36
Malva, blue	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Black	lb.	.45	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .06
Patchouli	lb.	.35	— .40
*Poppy, red	lb.	.70	— .95
*Rosemary	lb.	.50	— .60
Saffron, American	lb.	.65	— .70
Valencia	lb.	12.00	—12.40
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.28	— .32
Balmony	lb.	.08	— .09
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	— .07
Buchu, short	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Long	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cannabis, true imported	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
American	lb.	.78	— .87
Catnip	lb.	.05	— .09
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.36	— .39
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.37	— .40
Truxillo	lb.	.34	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.30½	— .31
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.10	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.09	— .10
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	— .65
Imported	lb.	.64	— .69
Dandelion	lb.	.18	— .19
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .22
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.07	— .08
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.45	— 4.90
*Russian	lb.	4.70	— 4.90

*Nominal.

Henna	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Horehound	lb.	.18	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.23	— .27
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.59	— .75
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.29	— .34
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— .50
French	lb.	.26	— .28
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .07
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .18
Pichi	lb.	.09½	— .11
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.40	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Rosemary	lb.	.19	— .21
Rue	lb.	.41	— .51
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .60
*Grinding	lb.	.55	— .60
Greek	lb.	.07½	— .08
Spanish	lb.	.10½	— .10¾
*Savory	lb.	.20	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half leaf	lb.	.61	— .69
Siftings	lb.	.41	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.39	— .40
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .22
Pods	lb.	.26	— .32
Squaw Vine	lb.	.11	— .13
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.19	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.22	— .23
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06	— .06½
Water Pepper	lb.	.07	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .09
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .36
Yerba Santa	lb.	.08	— .08½

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.67	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .76
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .45
Whole	lb.	.29	— .30
Angelica, American	lb.	.31	— .35
*German	lb.	.70	— .95
Arnica	lb.	.53	— .62
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.07½	— .08
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.06	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.40	— 4.95
Powdered	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.19	— .20
Beth	lb.	.15	— .19
Bitter	lb.	.23	— .25
Blood	lb.	.12	— .13
Blueflag	lb.	.15	— .16
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.32	— .42
American	lb.	.23	— .25
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	— 3.30
Unbleached	lb.	.25	— .35
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	— .05
Blue	lb.	.04½	— .05
Colchicum	lb.	2.80	— 3.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .15
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.16	— .17
Culver's	lb.	.11	— .11½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.30	— .33
American	lb.	.29	— .30
*Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	—	— 1.55
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Echinacea	lb.	.47	— .60
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.17	— .18
Gelsemium	lb.	.10½	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.15½	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	— .19
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .21½
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.25	— 5.40
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
*Hellebore, Black	lb.	.65	— .70
*White, Domestic	lb.	.27	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .33
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Powdered	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.47	— .51
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .23
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.18	— .19
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.23	— .24
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08
Musk, Russian	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.15	— .16
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13½
Finger	lb.	1.67	— 1.75
Pareira Brava	lb.	.34	— .39
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.34	— .38
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.05	— .06
Rhatany	lb.	.17	— .19
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.73	— .81
Cuts	lb.	.44	— .50
High Dried	lb.	.22	— .23
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.19	— .21
Senega, Northern	lb.	.64	— .66
Southern	lb.	.65	— .68
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .35
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.35	— .40
Canada, natural	lb.	.29	— .34
Stripped	lb.	.30	— .35
Spikenard	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .11
Squill, white	lb.	.13	— .15
Stillingia	lb.	.08	— .10
Stone	lb.	.05½	— .06
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.30	— .31
True (Aletris)	lb.	.17½	— .19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.64	— .69
*English	lb.	.75	— .80
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.43	— .46
Yellow Dock	lb.	.14	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	— .10

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.29	— .32
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.27	— .28
Star	lb.	.27	— .28
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .06
Smyrna	lb.	.07½	— .08
South American	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Caraway	lb.	.62	— .65
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .43
Decorticated	lb.	.62	— .62½
Celery	lb.	.23	— .23¼
Colchicum	lb.	2.60	— 3.05
Conium	lb.	.50	— .55
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.20	— .21
Bleached domestic	lb.	.21	— .22
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.21	— .21¼
Malta	lb.	.20	— .20½
Mogador	lb.	.21	— .21½
Morocco	lb.	.22	— .22¼
Dill	lb.	.19	— .20
Fennel, French	lb.	.19	— .20
*German	lb.	.20	— .21
*Roumanian, small	lb.	.19	— .20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	11.00	—11.50
Ground	lb.	.06	— .07
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Domestic	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.07	— .07½
*Russian	lb.	.08	— .08½
Henbane	lb.	.31	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08	— .09½
Larkspur	lb.	.27	— .29
Lobelia	lb.	.23	— .25
Millet, natural	lb.	—	— .03¾
*Hulled	lb.	.08	— .08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
Bombay	lb.	.10½	— .10¾
California, brown	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Chinese	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Dutch	lb.	.15	— .15¼
English, yellow	lb.	.15	— .15¼
*German, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.72	— .75
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
*Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.11½	— .12
Quince, select	lb.	.84	— .99

*Nominal.

Rape, English	lb.	.09	— .09½
Japanese	lb.	.06	— .06½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	— .25
Stavesacre	lb.	.29	— .31
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.90	— 3.95
Sunflower, large	lb.	.04½	— .05
Small	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	— .09½
China	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Madras	lb.	—	— .08¾
Worm, American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Levant	lb.	.67	— .68

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.26	— .28
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.42	— .44
Seconds	lb.	.39	— .40
Sorts Amber	lb.	.18	— .19
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .26
Asafoetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.39	— 1.55
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	—	— 1.30
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .34
*Catechu	lb.	.25	— .30
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.58	— .62
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .22
Powd. red	lb.	.25	— .29
Galbanum	lb.	.92	— .98
Gamboge	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Guaiac	lb.	.24	— .30
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— .95
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.58	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.26	— .26½
Sorts	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.23	— .24
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.13	— .14
Strained	lb.	.33	— .34
Tears	lb.	.16	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.42	— .45
Senegal, picked	lb.	.23	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.19	— .20
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	8.75	— 9.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.92	— 2.02
Thirds	lb.	1.64	— 1.80
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.29	— .30
Bees, white	lb.	.52	— .55
Yellow crude	lb.	.42	— .44
Yellow refined	lb.	.45	— .46
Candelilla	lb.	.21	— .23
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.49	— .50
No. 2	lb.	.43	— .44
No. 3	lb.	.34	— 35
*Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.15	— .17
*White	lb.	.21	— .25
Japan	lb.	.15½	— .16
*Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.60	— .68
Green	lb.	.89	— .90
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Refined, yellow	lb.	.65	— .70
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .36
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.07	— .13
Foreign	lb.	.10	— .13

*Nominal.

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.03¾	— .04
56 p.c.	lb.	.07½	— .08
70 p.c.	lb.	.10	— .10½
80 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .15
Glacial	lb.	.28	— .30
Alkali, 48 p.c., bgs.,works 100lbs.		—	— —
Light, 58 pc., in bags, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04⅜
Powdered	lb.	.04⅝	— .05
Alum chrome	lb.	—	— .17½
Potash, lump	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Ground	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Alum, Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.37
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	—	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Low grade	lb.	.01¾	— .02
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25

Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06	— .06½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .05
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04½
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Lump	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.05	— .05½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Blaching powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.03½	— .06
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f. o. b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—35.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.18	— .18½
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Second hands	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .12½
White cryst.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .13½
Granulated	lb.	—	— .13½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Paste	lb.	.10	— .12
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¼
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01⅝
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¾	— .06
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.75
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Bichromate	lb.	.36	— .38
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.40	— .80
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.86	— .88
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.60	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .75
Muriate basis 80p.c.perton	ton	425.00	—450.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Yellow	lb.	.90	— .92
Saltpeter, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.31	— .38
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags 100lbs.		3.10	— 3.20
Dense	100 lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Bichromate	lb.	.16½	— .20
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am. 100lbs		1.10	— 1.25
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		4.50	— 4.75
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		4.50	— 4.75
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .27
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 3.80
Refined	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Nitrite	lb.	.18	— .20
Prussiate	lb.	.30	— .35
Silicate, 140 p.c.	100 lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt 100 lbs.		.60	— .70
Soda, Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02	— .02¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	— .03¼

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphur (crude,) f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	35.00	—45.00
Sulphur, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	35.50	—45.50
Sulphuric Acid		—	—
60 deg.	ton	18.00	—20.00
66 deg.	ton	26.00	—30.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¾
Battery Acid,car's per 100 lbs		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic	lb.	—	— 1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb.	—	— 2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Aniline Oil	lb.	.28	— .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.29	— .35
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	— —
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	—	— —
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	—	— .25
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.55	— .60
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.30	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .55
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .85
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.40	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	—	— .35
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Naphthalene	lb.	.09½	— .10
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	— —
b-Naphthol	lb.	.70	— .80
Sublimed	lb.	.80	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— 1.25
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— —
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .20
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.50	— .55
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	—	— 3.00
Toluidine	lb.	.80	— .90
o—Toluidine	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	—	— 1.60
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.30
Acid Blue	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.25	— 4.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Red	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.40	— 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Blue	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	— 1.60
Congo Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	—	— 7.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	—	— —
Direct Black	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	—	— 5.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Red	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Direct Violet	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	—	— 1.85
T extra, contract	lb.	—	— 2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	— 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— 1.50
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35	— .40
Induline	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta	lb.	—	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	—	— —
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Jet	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	—	— —
Oil Black	lb.	—	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	—	— 2.00
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	—	— 1.50
Orange, Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	—	— 2.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	—	— 2.35
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— .95
Sulphur Black E. S. ext.conc.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c	lb.	—	— .85
Sulphur Blue	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	—	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Tartrazine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	—	— 1.10
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	—	—20.00
Victoria Green	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Victoria Red	lb.	—	— —
Victoria Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Yellow for wool	lb.	2.60	— 3.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.51	— .54
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.35	— 2.65
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15	— 3.60
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tannin.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08½	— .09
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.07	— .07½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	—	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.02¾	— .03½
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood, sticks	ton	18.00	—45.00
Chips	lb.	.02½	— .03½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14	— .16
Triple	lb.	.16	— .18
Concentrated	lb.	.28	— .30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.10	— .12½
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.28	— .32
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.11	— .12
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.08	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.18	— .20
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	—	— .50
For wool	lb.	—	— .30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	—	— .17
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.08	— .10
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.05	— .06
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.80	— .85
Blood, imported	lb.	.40	— .50
Domestic	lb.	.38	— .45
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	60.00	—62.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	—38.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	—50.00
No. 2	ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	90.00	—95.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton	55.00	—57.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .10½
Common	lb.	.15	— .15½
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.23½	— .24
No. 2	lb.	.21	— .22
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq, 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05	— .06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	— .11
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .13½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan,	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.77	— .79
Domestic, prime	gal.	.74	— .75

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	67.00	—70.00
Norwegian..	bbl.	119.00	—125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.07	— .08
*German	lb.	.09	— .09½
English	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Neutral	lb.	.29	— .31
*Herring	gal.	—	— .50
Horse	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.55	— 1.58
Off Prime	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.02	— 1.04
No. 1	gal.	.97	— 1.00
No. 2	gal.	.93	— .96
Menhaden, Brown, st'd.	gal.	.74	— .75
Light, st'd.	gal.	.77	— .78
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.79	— .80
White,bleached winter	gal.	.81	— .82
*Northern, crude	gal.	.70	— .71
*Southern, crude,f.o.b.plant	gal	.72	— .73
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.19	— 1.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14	— 1.17
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.09	— 1.14
Dark	gal.	.90	— .97
Prime	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Oleo Oil	lb.	.15¾	— .19½
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	— .85
*Jaw	gal.	23.00	—25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Saponified	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
*Seal, white	gal.	.40	— .45
Sod Oil	lb.	.09	— .09¼
*Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.10	— 1.12
45 deg. cold test	gal.	1.08	— 1.10
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.06	— 1.07
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.14½	— .15¾
Double pressed	lb.	.15½	— .16¼
Triple pressed	lb.	.16½	— .17
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.03	— 1.05
Prime	gal.	1.01	— 1.02
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.81	— .82
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.83	— .84

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.22	— .24
Cases	lb.	.23	— .25
No. 3	lb.	.19½	— .20
*Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.15	— .17
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.15	— .16
*Ceylon	lb.	.17	— .19
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	14.01	—14.11
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.88	— .90
Summer yellow, prime	gal.	13.50	—13.70
White	gal.	—	— —
Winter, yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	.95	— .97
5-bbl. lots	gal.	.96	— .98
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	.97	— .99
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	.98	— 1.00
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Foots	lb.	.12½	— .13
*Palm Lagos	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Commercial	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Prime, red	lb.	.12¾	— .13
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.15	— .16
Imported	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.11	— 1.13
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.60	— .62
Yellow, steam	gal.	.51	— .58
Poppy Seed	gal.	1.95	— 2.05
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in *bbls	gal.	—	— —
*Blown	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
*Refined, English	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	— .36
Second	gal.	—	— .45
*Sesame domestic	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
*Imported	gal.	1.75	— 2.15
*Soya Bean, English	lb.	1.75	— 2.15
*Manchurian	lb.	.13	— .13½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.55	— .60
Commercial	gal.	.45	— .50

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Vo. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19

*Nominal.

Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	.24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal	.45½	— .46
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.40	— .42
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.35	— .39
Pitch, prime	200-lb bbl.	4.50	— 4.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	9.50	— 9.75
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-lb.-bbl.	—	— 5.80

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.66	— .67
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— .64½
V. S. O.	lb.	.65	— .67
Fine Orange	lb.	—	— .61
Second Orange	lb.	—	— .59
T. N.	lb.	.56	— .57
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.54	— .55
Button	lb.	.62	— .63
Regular, bleached	lb.	.54	— .55
Bone, Dry	lb.	.66	— .67

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20¼	— .20½
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.41	— .42
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Japan	lb.	.09	— .09½
Cassia Buds	lb.	—	— .14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.11¾	— .12
Mombassa	lb.	.25	— .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.27	— .27½
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.29	— .29¾
Penang	lb.	.30	— .31
Zanzibar	lb.	.22½	— .23¼
Cinger, African	lb.	.11	— .11½
Cochin	lb.	.12	— .12½
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.16½	— .18
Jamaica	lb.	.22	— .22½
Japan	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	—	— .54
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.51	— .51½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25	— .25½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.18	— .20
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.24	— .24¼
White	lb.	.24	— .24½
Pimento	lb.	.06	— .06¼

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—35.50
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	—33.00
Cottonseed Meal, fo.b. Atlanta		35.00	—36.00
Columbia		36.00	—37.00
New Orleans	ton	37.00	—40.50
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—40.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—43.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.37
	200-lb. sacks	—	— 1.59
Turk's Island— Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.		.75	— .85

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	gal.	.40	— .41
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .49
Blackstrap	gal.	.21½	— .24
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.25	— .26
Fancy	lb.	.40	— .49
Medium	lb.	.30	— .34
Honey— Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.13	— .14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10	— .12
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 3.64

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11	— .12
Caracas	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Hayti	lb.	.10	— .10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.21	— .22
Trinidad	lb.	.13	— .14

REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War-bu'le	Fed. eral	War-ner
Powdered	7.10	7.10	7.60	7.60	7.60
XXXX	7.15	7.15	7.65	7.65	7.60
Confectioners A	6.90	6.90	7.40	...	7.40
Standard gran.	7.05	7.05	7.55	7.55	7.55

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude,f.o.b.mills	gal.	.70	— .73
Brown, strained	gal.	.74	— .75
Light, strained	gal.	.77	— .78
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.79	— .80
White, bleached	gal.	.81	— .82
Neatsfoot, 20 degree	gal.	1.19	— 1.25
30 degree, cold test	gal.	1.14	— 1.17
40 degree, cold test	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Prime	gal.	.99	— 1.04
Dark	gal.	.90	— .97
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Saponified	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Stearic Acid single pressed	lb.	.14½	— .15¾
Double pressed	lb.	.15½	— .16¼
Triple pressed	lb.	.16½	— .17

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.22	— .24
No. 3	lb.	.19	— .20
Cocoanut, Ceylon	lb.	.15	— .17
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.15	— .16
Imported	lb.	.17	— .19
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Copra			
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Refined, barrels		12.75	—13.25
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.88	— .90
Summer Yellow	gal.	13.50	—13.70
White	gal.	—	— —
Winter Yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	.95	— .97
5 barrel lots	gal.	.96	— .98
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Foots	lb.	.12½	— .13
Palm Lagos	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Prime, red	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.14	— .16
Imported	lb.	.14¼	— .14¾
Peanut	gal.	1.08	— 1.10
Pine white steam	gal.	.60	— .62
Yellow steam	gal.	.51	— .58
Sesame, domestic	gal	1.25	— 1.27
Imported	gal	—	— —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.13½	— .14

GREASES, LARDS, STEARINES, TALLOWS

Grease, white	lb.	.12¼	— .12½
Yellow	lb.	.11¼	— .12
House	lb.	.10¾	— .11¼
Brown	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Yellow grease stearine	lb.	.11¼	— .11½
White grease stearine	lb.	.12	— .12½
Horse	lb.	.10¾	— .11¼
Lard	lb.	—	— .20
Compound		—	— —
Stearine, lard	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Oleo	lb.	—	— .15
Tallow, prime	lb.	.11½	— .12½
No. 1, Renderers	lb.	—	— .12½
No. 2, Renderers	lb.	—	— .11½
City Special	lb.	—	— .13¼
Choice Country	lb.	—	— .13¾
Acidless	lb.	.13½	— .14

CHEMICALS AND FILLING MATERIALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.		—	— —
Spot, running pound, per cwt.		3.00	— 3.10
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Potassium, lump	lb.	—	— .06¾
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.85	— .87½
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. fused	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Mineral Soap Stock		—	— —
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.40	— .85
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.		1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100 lbs.		.60	— .70
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c. 100 lbs.		1.05	— 1.25
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts 100 lbs.		.60	— .70

ESSENTIAL OILS AND SYNTHETIC ODORS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22.)

*Nominal. i h w

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.50	— .56
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.37	— .42
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.25	— 4.40
	oz.	—	— .35
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .40
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	—	— .30
	lb.	—	— 4.00
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Arsenous, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.30	— .35
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol	lb.	—	—10.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	— .58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	— .65
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.		—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	— .76
Less than keg	lb.	.80	— .83
Granulated	lb.	.85	— .95
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle lb.		—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.17	— .19
¼. ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.		.06	— .08
	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.30	— .88
	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Acid, Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bulk	lb.	.90	— .95
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic crys.	oz.	.38	— .45
Sulphocarbolic(about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.80	— .90
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.92	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Aconitine, Amorp. ½ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.60	— .65
Hydrous	lb.	.50	— .55
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	3.00	— 3.02
Less	gal.	3.08	— 3.13
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P. bbls.	gal.	2.98	—3.00
Less	gal.	3.04	— 3.14
Denatured, bls., & 1 bls.	gal.	.80	— .90
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.08	— .11
Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.12	— .14
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.90	— .95
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Star	lb.	.45	— .50
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)			
Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—31.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.25	— 340
Ground	lb.	2.50	— 2.60

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.38	— .40
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.22	— .25
Powdered, pure	lb.	.28	— .30
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.10
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.85	— .95
Oregon	lb.	.18	— .25
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 2.05
Less	gal.	2.15	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Bulk	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.,	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
	oz.	.18	— .20
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.55	— 6.90
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Subiodide	lb.	5.15	— 5.50
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.83	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.88	— .95
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	— .85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops.	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromoform	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.42	— .50
Baker's A and white	lb.	.44	— .52
Dutch	lb.	44	— .52
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.44	— .52
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.25
	oz.	—	— .98
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.55	— 9.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Lactate	oz.	.17	— .20
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Nitrate	bl	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.90	— .95
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.92	— .96
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Japanese	lb.	.94	— 1.00
Monobromated	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07½	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.95	— 5.15
Powdered	lb.	5.40	— 5.65
Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Decorticated	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.23	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.38	— .40
Ceresin, white	lb.	.20	— .25
Yellow	lb.	.25	— .30
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.55½	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	— .70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.69	— .75
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.55	— .60
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—.26
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered, pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	7.00	— 7.50
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs.	oz.	6.00	— 6.50
⅛-oz. vials	oz.	6.25	— 6.75
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .80

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Codeine	oz.	15.25	—16.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	13.90	—15.00
Nitrate	oz.	13.90	—15.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	11.80	—13.00
Sulphate	oz.	12.80	—14.55
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Seed	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .46
Pulp	lb.	.75	— .80
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.36	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.14	— .18
Bbls.	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-2	— .04
Coriander	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.95	— 1.05
Cranebill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.51	— .55
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.18	— .26
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.30
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Cudbear	lb.	.35	— .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Cut	lb.	.48	— .50
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	15.40	—16.60
Hydrochloride	oz.	14.60	—14.80
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	19.00	—19.30
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.80	— 3.25
Dragon's Blood powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs. gr.		—	— —
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots incl.		—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	— .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.		—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— —
Ergotole	oz.	—	— 1.00
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube ea.		—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.14	— .17
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30	lb.	—	— 4.00
Euresol	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.31	— .40
Ferratin	oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		—	— 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—12.50
Less	lb.	.08	— .13
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .12
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb	.25	— .30
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. lb.		—	— .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.30	— 1.65
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.57	— .58
in cans	lb.	.58	— .59
Less	lb.	.65	— .70
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Carbonate	oz.	6.00	— 6.50
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.40	— .45
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— 80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.13	— .15
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .90
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.		.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.08	— .10
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.32	— .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 10 0in bot.		—	— 1.05

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Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	3.60	— 3.95
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	— 4.80
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.45	— 2.66
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .42
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.75	— .80
Mass	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .83
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.30
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Carbonate	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chloride	oz.	—	— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .48
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.37	— .39
2-oz.	lb.	.38	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Technical	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	— .21
Bbls.	lb.	—	— .20
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Technical	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Oxide, heavy	lb.	—	— 1.00
Light	lb.	—	— .95
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.04½	— .06
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black powder	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Sorts	lb.	.75	— .80
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.80	— .85
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menthol, cryst	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Mercury	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.17	— 2.42
Mercury, Bichloride (cor.sub.)	lb.	1.76	— 1.86
Powdered	lb.	1.71	— 1.81
Bisulphate	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.89	— 2.10
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.60	— 4.95
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.95	— 5.05
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.09	— 2.33
Yellow	oz.	—	— .23
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	.99	— 1.07
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz	oz.	—	— —
Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.30	— 1.40
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol).	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Alkaloid, pure ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—16.45
Hydrobromide, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Meconate	oz.	—	—14.00
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	11.30	—13.00
¼-oz. vial	oz.	11.60	—13.50
Valerate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Napthol, Alpha	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resublm.	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s		—	— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large 80 to lb.	lb.	.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	—17.00
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported bbls. or less	gal.	2.05	— 2.15
Bergamot	lb.	6.90	— 6.95
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.50	— .55
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	5.75	— 6.25
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.25	— .30
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	1.50	— 2.00
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Cocoanut	lb.	.32	— .38
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Norwegian	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Bbls.	ea.	132.00	—135.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	—135.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Coriander	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Cumin	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Dill	oz.	.45	— .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Fusel, Crude	gal.	5.75	— 6.00
Pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	6.75	— 7.00
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Wood	lb.	.75	— .90
Lard	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Lemongrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Linseed boiled	gal.	1.12	— 1.17
Raw	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.85	— 2.50
Essential	oz.	1.90	— 1.95
Mirbane	lb.	.35	— .40
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Nutmeg	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.60	— 1.80
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	1.35	— 1.45
Pennyroyal	lb.	2.30	— 2.60
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	— .85
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	—	— 1.40
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	14.50	—15.50
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Sandalwood, English	lb.	13.00	—13.75
West Indian	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.35	— 1.50
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	—	— —
Wormwood Amer., good	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.76	— .83
Iodine	lb.	—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.16	— 1.25
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.87	— .97
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	25.00	—26.00
Granulated	lb.	26.00	—27.00
U. S. P., Powdered	lb.	26.00	—27.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.26	— .30
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— —
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr v.ea.		—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.34	— .45
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.30	— .35
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ. Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.70	— .75
Persian Berries	lb.	.25	— .35
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.45	— .55
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	.21	— .27
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.40
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenolphthalein	oz.	—	— .80
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Photol	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Pichi Herb	lb.	—	— 4.00
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.22	— .25
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .10
Nitrate	gr.	—	— .40
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.07	— .08
Pink Root, true	lb.	—	— .10
Piperidine	oz.	.48	— .52
Piperin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperazine	oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	—	— —
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.32	— .45
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	.28	— .32
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.90	— 2.95
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	3.20	— 3.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Pleurisy Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	.50	— .60
Poke Berries	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Root	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Poppy Heads	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.60	— .70
White	lb.	.85	— .90
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	.36	— .38
White, sticks	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Arsenate	oz.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenite	oz.	.12	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .15
Bichromate	lb.	.30	— .45
Bicarbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	1.70	— 2.30
C. P.	lb.	—	— .80
Bisulphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Borate	lb.	.51	— .55
Bromide	lb.	—	— .90
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.71	— .80
Granulated	lb.	.88	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Iodate	oz.	—	— .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.42	— .48
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Yellow	lb.	1 20	— 1.35
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyramidon	oz.	—	— 2.50
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	— 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47	— .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.64
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.81
Bimuriate	oz.	—	— —
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.60
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.60
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bisulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.00
Carbolate	oz.	—	— —
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.48
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.47
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.42
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.42
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.61
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.44
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.61
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.76	— .77
5-oz. cans	oz.	.81	— .85
1-oz. cans	oz.	.85	— 1.00
Valerate	oz.	—	— —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.65	— .70
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65	— .75
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.38½	— .43½
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	— .60
Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.70
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	— .65
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.75	— .80
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.30	— .35
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	— .40
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.53	— .58
Fused Cones	oz.	.55	— .60
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	— .22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.28	— .35
Soft, green	lb.	.23	— .26
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .60
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		—	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.75	— .85
Benzoate	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.55	— .60
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	—	— 2.60
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.50
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.40	— .45
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37-.40)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .12
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein, Sulph.	oz.	3.00	— 3.10
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.64	— .74
Aromatic	lb.	.60	— .65
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.50	— .60
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Stovain, ¼-oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½-oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.24	— .28
Lactate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.37	— .39
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.38	— .40
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.55	— .60
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.65	— 2.75
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.80	— .90
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.90
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	18.25	—21.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	15.00	—15.75
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— .90
Oxide, pure	lb.	.70	— .80
Toluene	lb.	—	— .50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.85
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true cloudy	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .40
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b.	14 lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.b.	7 oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .96
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Veratrine	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
100s		—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	— .45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.53	— .55
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	— .75
Japan	lb.	.25	— .27
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03½
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract double Distilled	gal.	.77	— .85
Barrels	gal.	.65	— .71
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.60	— .70
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	— .95
Granulated	lb.	.25	— .35
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.65	— .75
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

ROMAN CHAMOMILE FLOWERS HIGHER

Canadian Purchases in the New York Market Have Depleted Spot Stocks

Roman chamomile flowers owing to an acute scarcity have been advanced to $1.26 a pound in bales and many dealers are predicting a price of $1.50 or more within a short time. The German variety is nearing 60 cents a pound.

Both these flowers belong to the same family (*Compositae*), are indigenous to the temperate zone of Europe, have practically the same medicinal properties and are official in the U.S.P. The Roman chamomile flower, *Anthemis nobilis,* is the only species recognized in the British Pharmacopoeia, to which fact is attributed the more rapid advance in value and a greater scarcity in the supply of these flowers than of the German flower, *Matricaria chamomillis.* Canada, not being able to obtain the necessary supplies from European sources, has been active in this market which has helped in keeping local stocks at a very low ebb.

Before the war Germany and Austria-Hungary were the largest exporters of both the Roman and the German flowers, and also of a better grade of the latter, known commercially as Hungarian flowers. Collection of the wild flowers and cultivation had been extensively prosecuted in these countries and this market was practically dependent upon these sources for supplies. Other countries, especially Italy, are now fostering this industry, but the supply has been inadequate to care for the demands since the shutting off of commercial intercourse with the aforementioned countries.

A discrimination against the German flower may also account for the greater demand that seems to have arisen lately for the Roman flowers. To what extent this discrimination has been carried on, is impossible to state, but an uptown (local) druggist vouches for the authenticity of the following incident:

One morning quite recently a woman customer entered his store and asked for chamomile flowers. As he started to wrap the package the woman asked to see them. When she received the full import of the message on the label she refused to accept the drug with the explanation that she would "have nothing to do with anything that came out of Germany." Realizing the futility of explaining that in all probability the flowers had been obtained from some other source, he suggested Roman chamomile, and upon assurance that the medicinal properties were practically the same, she made the purchase. As these flowers had been in stock for some time, it is more likely that the Roman flowers rather than the German had been grown on German soil.

THE BAVARIAN GRAPHITE INDUSTRY

A lecture on the Bavarian graphite industry was delivered recently by Prof. Heinrich Putz before the Polytechnic Society, Munich. It was printed in the Munchner Neueste Nachrichten. As translated, the speaker's views relate especially to the effect of the war on the industry. "Our graphite," he said, "has gained unusual importance because we are cut off from the sea and the supply of Ceylon graphite. The scaly Bavarian or 'Flinsgraphite' has from time immemorial been used for crucibles for melting metal. Until the discovery of the Ceylon graphite deposits, Obernzell, in Bavaria, supplied all Europe with crucibles, without competition." In showing what had been done in the past few years, he said:

"In order to compete with the over-sea graphite, which produced better crucibles, it was necessary to refine the Bavarian 'Flinsgraphite' by removing the accompanying minerals found in graphite-gneiss (the minerals as taken from the deposits). To meet competition I endeavored as early as 1885-86 to further improve the quality of the Bavarian graphite by a better method of refining. Later on, in 1901, I set myself the task of artificially transforming the Bavarian graphite, which is for the greater part composed of small particles, to large particles and lumpy graphite, similar to the Ceylon product, as, according to experience, upon that depends the good quality of the crucibles, which do not crack in fire. The discovery of plasticity made by me was of assistance in this connection. The small particles can be compressed into large lumps by pressure.

"Another problem still to be solved by the Bavarian graphite industry is how to avoid the loss sustained by cleansing, which amounts to about 25 per cent of the quantity to be gained.

"In the association's plant the problem of utilizing all graphite found in Bavaria was solved, but owing to the dissolution of the association other works could not be made acquainted with it. A notable event in the field of graphite utilization in Bavaria was the establishing of the first German refined-graphite laboratory for machine lubrication."

The speaker showed samples of the different crude graphites, refined graphite lumps, refuse product and lumps made from it, compressed graphite of different shapes, and graphite lubricating oil.

U. S. BUYING GLYCERIN AND QUICKSILVER

The Government entered the market last week for glycerin and mercury. The glycerin purchase amounted to about 180 tons, but it is understood represented only part of the quantity the buyers would have taken at the price had the goods been available. Immediate delivery was required, indicating a rather urgent need, but glycerin is and for some time past has been scarce on the spot. There is said to be a good deal of it in transit, the arrival of which, however, is a matter of great uncertainty, owing to the freight blockade.

The order for quicksilver precipated an advance in that material to $120, not because of its magnitude, however. Here also the freight congestion has operated to keep the spot market inadequately supplied to meet normal demands, with the result that a steady upward movement in prices has been in progress for several weeks. According to report the sales made to munition makers and other consumers at the end of last week absorbed about everything on the spot.

MINERAL SALTS FREE OF DUTY

Protests filed by Stewart-Calvert Company of Seattle against duty on certain mineral salts have been sustained by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Duty was charged under the paragraph of magnesia and the plaintiffs claimed their goods were free of duty as mineral salts obtained by evaporation from mineral waters.

"The record shows that the deposit," said the Board, "from which the material is obtained is made by the natural evaporation of the waters of the springs. Nothing is done to the material thus obtained until it reaches the United States, where by separating the impurities and recrystallization with seven molecules of water the magnesium sulphate contained there is manufactured into Epsom salts.

"Paragraph 548, as its terms plainly import, was designed to admit free of duty mineral salts contained in spring water, and deposits like this, produced by natural evaporation from the saturated solution of the water, come within its express terms. It is in no way artificially prepared; even the evaporation itself is part of nature's process."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The directors of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. have declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent on the common stock, payable April 2d to holders of record March 16th. For 1916 the annual report shows net income of $6,589,055 compared with $6,800,276 last year. After paying about $3,500,000 dividends there is added to the surplus $2,072,765.

The directors of Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., have declared a dividend of $1.16 2-3 per share on the preferred stock, payable April 1st; books closed March 19th. This dividend represents a disbursement for two-thirds of a quarter, being a liquidating dividend in connection with the sale of the company to the du Pont interests.

WORD OF CAUTION ON EXPORT TRADE

No Exclusive Favors Extended to Export Firms by Department of Commerce

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27—The Department of Commerce has issued a circular cautioning American manufacturers against misrepresentations by companies formed for the purpose of acting as exporters' agents. The circular says:

"The occasion of the Commerce Department's warning is the advertising publicity given to the organization of some of these export agencies, in which the inference seems to be conveyed that they are in particularly close touch with the foreign trade developing system of the Commerce Department. The department announces that its services are rendered impartially to all reputable American firms, companies, and individuals.

"Any statements of a firm that 'the Department of Commerce is extending all the help in its power,' or declarations of a similar nature, mean merely that the firm may get the same aid and co-operation from the department as any other American exporter. The department goes further and advises American manufacturers to investigate carefully the financial status and organization of firms for foreign trade which aspire to handle their business.

"Serious damage has been done to the good name of American trade in foreign countries by dishonest practices which would not be tolerated in our domestic trade and by export companies which, through their ignorance, their own financial weakness, or their lack of suitable organization at home and co-operation abroad, cannot be expected to succeed.

"No manufacturer should be led to believe that he may expect permanent success in foreign trade unless he satisfies his customers and acquires a high reputation for honest and serviceable wares. If the trade is direct this rests with himself, but if it is conducted through an export concern it is of vital importance to the manufacturer that he assure himself of the solidity, standing, business ethics, and capacity of his agents or representatives, who, in a sense, become the custodians of the manufacturer's most stable asset—his reputation."

EXPORT OF SPANISH GREEN SULPHUR OIL

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27—A report on Spanish green sulphur oil has been received by the Department of Commerce from Consul W. T. Gracey, of Seville, Spain, who says:

The principal soap manufacturers of Spain, headed by Senor Luca de Tena, of Seville, recently petitioned the president of the Junta de Subsistencias at Madrid soliciting a prohibition of the exportation of green sulphur oil. The petition points out that owing to the difficulties which have arisen from the present European war prices of oils, greases, and alkalies have considerably increased, and that as the Spanish soap industry consumes important quantities of tallow, copra, and other oils, as well as green sulphur oil, it has been seriously affected by this increase.

Data regarding the exportation in 1916 are not yet available, but it was in excess of the preceding year. A large shipper of this product, who has kept records of the exportations so far as he could secure them, states that in 1916 Seville exported about 13,000 barrels, valued at $300,000.

This shipper also says that at the beginning of 1916 the general price in the factories was about 70 pesetas per 100 kilos ($6.35 per 100 pounds), while at the present time the price is from 90 to 95 pesetas ($8.15 to $8.60 per 100 pounds). This exporter states that, while the soap manufacturers claim that the rise in price is due to the increased demand from abroad, he does not believe this to be the true reason, as most of the contracts for the oil shipped during 1916 were made early in the year before the price advanced. Further, he believes it doubtful whether exportations can continue. He states that it is his personal experience that the American buyer has ceased to interest himself in this article for the present, and that unless the value of competing products continues to rise in the United States, thereby compelling buyers there to again purchase green sulphur oil at the advanced prices, there seems little probability that the call for this product from abroad will be sufficient to influence the price here.

PEANUT TRADE OF U. S. WITH CHINA

The greater part of the peanuts of China used commercially come from the Provinces of Shantung, Honan, and Chihli. Shantung peanuts are ordinarily larger in size, while those from Honan and Chihli are said to be somewhat richer in oil and consequently usually bring better prices.

Prior to the war, the port of Kiaochow (Tsingtau) held first place among China's ports in exports of both peanuts and peanut oil, shipping, in 1913, 44 per cent of all the peanuts exported and 43 per cent of the peanut oil. Since then its trade has been diverted largely to Chefoo, Hankow, and Shanghai.

A large American importer of Chinese peanuts has inquired as to the desirability of employing a reliable inspector in China to examine consignments prior to shipping, on whose O. K. a letter of credit should be issued. This would, in effect, relieve the shipper from responsibility and would therefore appear to be poor policy. If an importer, however, contemplates extensive and continuous shipments the appointment of a competent, independent agent to look out for his interests would be worthy of consideration. Such an agent should devote his whole time to the business. He should visit the various districts, buy peanuts in the ground, store them when gathered, shell and sort them, arrange for shipments in advance, dispose of such as may be undesirable for shipment, and exercise careful supervision over the preparation of shipments.

Shelled peanuts have recently been landed on the Pacific coast of the United States at 5 cents a pound ($112 per ton). Since then freights have advanced and so have exchange rates, the two factors operating to make the cost prohibitive, even if transportation companies, with the present dearth of tonnage, could be induced to accept peanut cargo. Under normal conditions the price of peanuts c. i. f. a Pacific port would be about $70 per ton.

OUTLOOK FOR SICILY'S LEMON CROP

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27—The lemon crop of Catania, Syracuse and Messina, Sicily, will be average this year, according to Consul Honey, of Catania, who says:

The "sirocco" (a hot and dry wind from Africa) of last July did not affect Eastern Sicily as it did other parts of the island. The heat and drought during July and August, however, seem to have had a certain effect on this year's lemon crop in the three Provinces of Catania, Syracuse, and Messina. Inquiries have been addressed by the consulate to two leading growers in each of the three Provinces, and the consensus of opinion is that the verdellis have not been affected and that the crop, as a whole, will be average, at least, both as to quality and quantity. In the opinion of some the crop will be superior to average.

As to the regular lemon crop in Catania, it seems to have suffered only slight damage and no damage was done to the trees or to the verdellis. A good crop is looked for in 1916-17.

Reports from the Province of Syracuse state that the recent hail storms did some damage and that the crop will probably be poorer than the last; verdellis were nearly all exported on time, but they were not of as good quality as had been expected on account of the heat and drought referred to.

Reports from Messina state that the verdellis are of good quality and that the crop is good as to quantity. The regular lemons suffered somewhat from the heat and drought, but the damage was restricted to scattered limited areas. The crop, however, will probably be considerably less than average and will probably not fill the demand. Messina, as is known, ordinarily supplies a large quantity of lemons to the United States and other foreign countries.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries from foreign correspondents for drugs and chemicals:

23988—A company in Brazil desires to secure an agency for the sale of cotton, rosin, and caustic soda. Correspondence should be in Portuguese or Spanish. References.

24012—A merchant in China wishes to purchase bicarbonate of soda in 10-ton lots. The soda should be put up in double sacking. Quotations should be made c. i. f. Chinkiang. Cash will be paid. Correspondence may be in English, but Chinese is preferred.

24024—A firm in Spain desires to purchase refined brimstone in 110-pound bags. Percentage of purity should be stated. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination, or f. o. b. New York. Correspondence may be in English. References.

24031—A firm in Switzerland is in the market for 66,138 to 110,230 pounds of caustic soda 125 degrees. Quotations should be made c. i. f. Genoa. Payment will be made against shipping documents. The soda should be put up in air-tight, soldered, sheet-metal drums of 661 to 881 pounds. Correspondence should be in German. References.

24026—A professor of a college in Argentina desires to purchase complete equipment for a chemical laboratory. Quotations should be made f. o. b. American port. Payment will be made in Washington, D. C. Correspondence may be in English. Catalogues should be submitted.

OUTLOOK FOR SEED CROPS IN INDIA

A crop forecast of rape seed, mustard and linseed is made in the *Indian Trade Journal* of January 5, 1917.

The weather conditions were stated to have been favorable for the sowings of rape and mustard, except in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam, where heavy rains interfered with sowing operations and injuriously affected the crops on areas sown. With regard to linseed, excessive rain impeded sowing operations in almost all the provinces. The condition and prospects of all the crops at the beginning of January were on the whole from fair to good, but rain was then required in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Northwest Frontier Province.

The total estimated area under rape and mustard reported was 3,888,000 acres (excluding the mixed crop of the United Provinces, for which no estimate is made at this stage). This is 10 per cent above the area at the same time last year.

The total estimated area under linseed reported up to January 5th was 2,627,000 acres (excluding the mixed crop of the United Provinces, for which no estimate is at present available). This is 3 per cent below the area estimated at this time last year.

The report is confirmed that E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has purchased certain dye processes from Levinstein, Ltd., of England and this country. The latter company is an independent concern, and was not absorbed by the British Dyes, Limited, nor has it any connection with other dyestuff concerns in this country. The report is denied that the du Pont Co. is the American corner of a four-cornered international dyestuff arrangement, there being no basis, in fact, for such announcement. It is stated that at present the plans of the company in connection with the dyestuff industry are unsettled and that no statement regarding them can be made.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Novocol Chemical Manufacturing Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, $150,000; dental supplies, medicines, drugs; M. H. and J. J. Nevin, 36 Wyona street, Brooklyn.

Paraloid Works, Inc., Yonkers; capital, 750 shares $100 each, 1,000 shares no par value, active capital $80,000; celluloid, imitation ivory, glass, amber, ivory, rubber, linen; S. L. Jackson, F. C. Pitcher, H. H. Schneider, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Pollock Ink Works, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; capital, $25,000; inks, dyes, varnishes, coloring materials; C. A. Laawall, H. and C. M. Kart, Buffalo.

Melrose Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.; capital, $2,000; to deal in chemicals. J. H. Fertig, Montclair; A. A. Bergner, Newark; Louis Pivarnich, New York.

Great American Chemical Products Company, Inc., Dover, Del.; capital, $10,000,000; to carry on a general business of chemist and druggists, etc.; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egnor, (Wilmington, Del., Incorporators.)

Want Ads

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O. A. Brown Company, Inc., New York; capital, $100,000; essential oils, materials, edible, synthetic, oils, dyestuffs, chemicals, perfumes, soaps; E. C. O. Thomas, A. O'Connell, O. A. Brown, 344 West 72nd street.

Pan-American Distributing Company, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000; commission, selling agents, drugs, chemicals, medicines, street.

F. S. Goldwag, New York; capital, $500; drug store or pharmacy furniture; W. M. Childs, S. Brand, B. Grossmann, 600 West 165th business; Henry Sessler, W. J. Lindemann, Emanuel B. Goodfried.

New Process Chemical Company, New York; capital, $25,000; to manufacture paints, varnishes, etc.; E. W. Middleton, Stafford Smith, W. F. Cahill.

G. H. Lowell and Sons, Inc, New York; capital, $10,000; flavoring extracts, supplies, bakers, confectioners, drug stores. W. H., M. and G. H. Lowell, 500 West 144th street.

Green's Drug Store, Inc., Worcester, Mass.. capital, $50,000; Henry L. Green, president and treasurer; Olivine S. Fanion, clerk.

Rochester Essential Products Company, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; capital, $50,000; poultry, birds and animal foods, remedies, merchandise, drugs, stationery; G. Lee, E. Clarke, W. A. Matson, 15 Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester.

Drugs and Chemical Mercantile Agency, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000; drugs, chemicals, mercantile agency; J. Bickel, A. Fox, N. Berman, 1,842 Madison avenue.

Capital Increases—The Chemical Catalogue Company, Inc., New York, $25,000 to $50,000.

Slocum, Avram and Slocum Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Schlesinger Radium Company, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Dempsey Remedy Company, Rochester, New York.

Polygen Chemical and Dyeing Company, Inc., Manhattan.

Authorizations—N. and G. Taylor Company, Inc., Cumberland, Md.; capital, no par value; to mine, manufacture ores, minerals, metals, chemical gases, fuel products, timber; representative, Clifton H. Kimball, 1,123 Broadway.

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Casein Co. of America	40	45
Davison Chemical	37	39
Dow Chemical	225	240
do preferred	98	100
Electro Bleaching	150	275
Federal Chemical	94	95
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	510	540
*Grasselli Chemical	240	250
Grasselli Scrip	25	...
Harrison Bros.	197	205
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	80	...
do preferred	84	89
Kentucky Solvay	240	270
†Merrimac Chemical	88	89
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	18	21
do preferred	19	21
Mulford Co., H. K.	65	70
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	101	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	90	95
Rollin Chemical	...	50
do preferred	...	100
‡Semet Solvay Co.	280	287
Semet Solvay rights	35	37
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